Seafood
EXPORT JOURNAL

With Best Compliments From

I.T.C. LIMITED

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS DIVISION

Regional Office:

ITC Centre, 4th Floor, Russel Street, Calcutta 700 071

Tel : 033 2260919, 2468892 Fax : 033 2498283

e-mail : sbitc@cal2.vsnl.net.in

Website : www.itcibd.com

Branch Office :

2/19/1, Bhupati Raju Street, Sivaraopet, Bhimavaram - 534 202

Tel / Fax : 08816 27959

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SEAFOOD EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Vol. XXXII, No. 5 May 2001

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF FISHERIES TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH
REGIONAL CENTRE MANGALORE
4/6/01

Seafood EXPORT JOURNAL

Willingdon Island, Cochin 682 003. Tel : 0484-666152, 666572. Fax : 667470. E-mail : sealhq@md3.vsnl.net.in

EDITORIAL BOARD

Regional Presidents

K. P. Thomas (Gujarat)
Gul Kripalani (Maharashtra)
K. H. Saleem (Karnataka)
Jose Thomas (Kerala)
D.B.R. Reddy (Tamil Nadu)
Y. Surya Rao (Andhra Pradesh)
R.N. Misra (Orissa)
R. Bhattacharya (West Bengal)

EDITOR

Sona Philip

Printed & Published by

Sandu Joseph
Secretary,
The Seafood Exporters
Association of India.

Cover Courtesy
MPEDA

Printed at
Printers Castle, Cochin 682 016.

The material published in this magazine does not reflect the official view of The Seafood Exporters Association of India, or any other organisation, unless so stated specifically.

This month

Refrigeration 3

Self contained and modular designs offer flexibility and economy for cold storage and ice making. A paper from the Seafood Business.

Combating corruption in International Business Transactions. 7

A case for international law prepared by Manoj Kumar Sahu.

Angel fish 13

A paper on breeding and larvel rearing written by Dr. K.N. Mohantha and S. Subramanian

How to empower the fisherwomen 19

K.S. Purushan writes on how to empower the fisherwomen to avail the immense avocational avenues in the fishing sectors.

Exim Policy 2001-2002 25

Details of the exim policy changes made effective from 1st April 2001.

A new restructured product from Threadfin Bream 31

New opportunity Frontier 33

Marine biotechnology can provide fresh development momentum in several fields. A report from the Business Line.

Trade Liberalisation 37

Market access and non tariff barriers.

Double Mixte

Flake ice by Geneglace

From 0.5 to 50 tons per day,

the broadest range of industrial ice makers worldwide.

Simple, efficient and reliable, Geneglace ice generators produce a top quality flake ice.

Fishermen, supermarkets, meat processors, civil engineers, ski resorts...

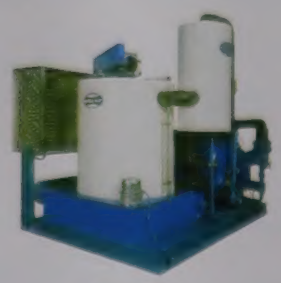
All these professionals use Geneglace as the quality ingredient in their recipe for success.

Manufacturer in France : FRIGOFRANCE SA
Fax +33 2 40 65 04 88 - Tel + 33 2 40 32 06 06
Email : contact@geneglace.com
Distributor in India : INDUSTRIAL REFRIGERATION PVT Ltd
Fax : +91 22 204 4944 - Tel : +91 22 204 11 83 / 85
Email : allstate@hathway.com

www.geneglace.com

Geneglace combis

Orbital silos



Ice-packs

Ice generators

FLAKE-ICE
GENEGLACE®
TECHNOLOGY

Wherever you are, we have the solution.

Refrigeration

Self-contained and modular designs offer flexibility and economy for cold storage and ice-making

Michael Crowley

Seafood processors have basic, clear-cut refrigeration needs. They require a dependable means of keeping their product cold, both while it's in the plant and while it's being shipped.

And, if the market warrants it, processors want the flexibility to expand their refrigeration capacity in a timely and affordable way.

Three new products — a refrigeration unit and two ice-making machines — address the need for a flexible, adaptive installation.

Self-contained refrigeration

One knock against mechanical refrigeration is that designing and installing the system can be extremely involved and cumbersome. Coldflow Refrigeration in Miami answers this complaint with its new self-contained, packaged refrigeration units.

Coldflow Refrigeration systems, ranging from 1 to 3 hp, come with air- or water-cooled condensers, for low or medium temperature applications.

Once you've determined the size of the refrigerated space and its temperature requirements, Coldflow can ship the fully charged, ready-to-operate, self-contained refrigeration unit within 72 hours.

When it arrives, an advantage of a self-contained unit quickly becomes apparent. It can usually be installed in a panel section or a wall by your own maintenance team. Once it's in place, all you have to do is to run electricity to it, put a drain line in the drain pan and turn the machine on.

The temperature is electronically controlled by a solid-state electrical system, so the Coldflow Refrigeration unit will maintain the temperature you've selected.

You save money and time since you don't have to mount a condensing unit on an outside wall or on the roof while setting up the evaporator part of the unit inside the building.

Self-contained, air-cooled refrigeration units have been used in Europe, but the Coldflow engineering is a little different from the European variety. Coldflow Refrigeration's Claude Andrews says his company has increased the size of the evaporator coils on its air-cooled units to eliminate problems with icing.

He adds that a self-contained unit is more efficient and economical to run than a split refrigeration unit, in which the condenser and evaporator are separated. That's because the further the evaporator is from the condenser, the harder the compressor has to work to push freon through the system. If you tax the system too much, you'll overwork the compressor.

Coldflow's water-cooled unit is about 18 percent more efficient than the air-cooled model, but it requires a cooling tower to bring down the temperature of the water. This can be purchased from Coldflow Refrigeration. The size of the tower is determined by the number of refrigeration units it is servicing.

The dimensions for the Coldflow 3-hp model are 37.5 inches long by 35 inches high by 18.5 inches deep. The air-cooled unit sells for $2,400, and the water-cooled unit for $2,600. By late summer, Coldflow Refrigeration will be offering models up to 10 hp.

Cracked-ice machine

The technology behind self-contained units isn't limited to refrigeration. Ice-machine manufacturers are also pursuing the concept of packing everything within one housing.

The best-selling ice machine for Holiday Ice in Longwood, Fla., is its recently introduced Arctic Temp 8000, an air-cooled machine that can be set up with its ice making and refrigeration units separated or in a self-contained unit. Either way, this cracked-ice machine has a capacity of 8,500 to 9,000 pounds per day.

The Arctic Temp 8000 has proven especially popular for South and Central American fish processors. "It's self-contained, which is a big advantage for export to countries where it's hard to get qualified mechanics," says Nick Creanza, sales manager for Holiday Ice.

Installation is simplified by not having the condenser separate from the ice machine. All you need to do to get into the ice-making business in warm climates is cut a hole in the roof so the ice can be sent down a chute, get a crane to set the machine in place, run water and electricity to the unit, open up the

SNOWMAN

THE COLD CHAIN COMPANY

COLD STORE

CITY COLD STORES AT THE FOLLOWING CITIES (inclusive storage capacity in Tonns)

- ◆ Chennai (1120)
- ◆ Delhi (1120)
- ◆ Pune (560)
- ◆ Bangalore (560)
- ◆ Phillaur (560)
- ◆ Vizag (560)
- ◆ Hyderabad(560)
- ◆ Cochin (816)

NEW COLD STORES COMMING UP AT

- ◆ Calcutta (1120)
- ◆ Mumbai (1120)

MAIN FEATURES OF OUR COLD STORE

- ➨ Environment friendly refrigerant gas.
- ➨ Strict temperature control monitoring.
- ➨ Freezer store temperature -25(C.
- ➨ Chilled store temperature +2(C.
- ➨ Fully racked storage system and forklift handling.
- ➨ Computer controlled inventory management System.
- ➨ First in First Out System (FIFO)
- ➨ Air locked truck docking system
- ➨ Strict hygiene standards.
- ➨ Fully power backup.
- ➨ Trained Man-power ensuring guaranteed safe storage.

TRANSPORTATION

MAIN FEATURES

- ➨ Point to point delivery
- ➨ Capacity options of 9T/ 10T/ 20T
- ➨ Networked communication system for Control and monitoring.
- ➨ Superior refrigeration system for cooling during transit.
- ➨ Presently 25 Reefer trucks having 10ft to 20 ft containers
- ➨ Trained drivers ensuring safety.
- ➨ All the trucks equiped with Data Loggers.

SNOWMAN EXPRESS

- ◆ Frozen shared cargo (between 500 kgs to 5000 kgs)
- ◆ Fixed rates on Kg basis (min 500 Kgs)
- ◆ Fixed schedule
- ◆ Cities covered (Presently Cochin, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Pune, Mumbai, Ahemdabad, Jaipur, Delhi, Hyderabad, Chennai, Goa)
- ◆ Future plan (Vizag, Bhuwaneshwar, Bhimavaram, Veraval etc.,)

SNOWMAN FROZEN FOODS LIMITED

#570, 5TH Main, 17th Cross, Indiranagar 2nd Stage, Bangalore - 560 038.
Tel. No. 080 - 5286706 / 5213252 / 5213497~8 Fax No. : 080 - 5274658
E-mail : Snowman.Bangalore-HLL@unilever.com

service valves, and you've got cracked ice. In climates with freezing temperatures, you'll need to put the ice machine inside an enclosure.

Many of the domestic customers for Holiday Ice's new machine are in New England, which gives them a slight edge in daily ice production. Since the machine is rated for 100-degree air temperature and 70degree water temperature, New England's cooler climate allows ice production to climb to 9,000 pounds per day.

Ice is made by spraying water over evaporator tubes; the longer water is sprayed over the tubes, the thicker the ice. A defrost cycle breaks the ice free from the tubes.

The thickness of the cracked ice from the Arctic Temp 8000 can be adjusted, as can the ice's level of hardness and dryness. Harder, drier ice, or cracked ice, is often preferred for use with shellfish, but Creanza points out that a processor packing delicate fish fillets would probably want to use flake ice.

Cracked ice, he says, "performs better when someone is packing whole fish, shellfish and especially during the warm months. The ice lasts longer and keeps the product better."

That's why Icebrand Seafoods, a lobster processor in Portland, Maine, purchased an Arctic Temp 8000, its first cracked-ice machine.

Icebrand uses the ice for shipping lobsters. The cracked ice is also used in conjunction with the company's refrigeration system to chill the lobsters after they come out of the cooker.

"We looked at flake and cubedice machines," says Tim Harkins, Icebrand's director of operations. "Flake ice would have worked well in chilling operations but not for shipping; cubed ice would have been good for shipping but not for chilling. The cracked ice is good for both shipping and chilling." Harkins cites two other appealing aspects of the Arctic Temp 8000: it's "very simple to work on. There are other machines out there, but they are a little more complex."

And the ice machine is "very competitively priced," he adds.

The Arctic Temp 8000, measuring 72 inches long by 96 inches wide by 64 inches high, costs $18,535.

A modular ice-maker

The Berg LS ice-making machine from Berg Chilling Systems in Toronto could be the answer for processors looking for modularity in an ice-making system. A single control can run up to six Berg modules.

Ice is made by spraying water over evaporator tubes; the longer water is sprayed over the tubes, the thicker the ice. A defrost cycle breaks the ice free from the tubes.

Start out with a single machine and pick up others as your needs increase. Or get six at once.

Line them up next to each other or set up three on each side of the room, with their discharge chutes facing in. Each unit is capable of kicking out as much as 6 tons of ice per day.

For making ice, water comes through the distribution headers and is sprayed over doublewalled stainless-steel evaporator tubes. The water is chilled down to freezing temperature as it goes over the tubes. Water that doesn't freeze goes into a sump to be used again.

Once ice forms to the desired thickness on the evaporator tubes, hot gas is injected into the tubes, displacing the refrigerant. This causes the ice to fracture and fall into a trough.

A beater bar kicks the ice out of the machine while turning it into irregularly shaped pieces.

Any water that's produced in the harvest cycle goes into the sump, which prevents wet ice from mixing with the finished ice.

The Berg SC5 controller that runs the ice-making machines does more than just turn the equipment off and on. It electronically monitors the ice-making process and notifies the operator of such factors as accumulated ice thickness and harvest time.

If there's a problem in the ice-making operation — such as low water level or a liquid-injection malfunction — the controller tells you that as well — with both an audible and a visual alarm. In critical cases, it will shut the machine down.

Settings can be adjusted to change the ice thickness or adjust the sub-cooling time to make the ice drier and harder.

Perhaps the ultimate setting is a password. Only the person who knows the password can make adjustments to the machine, which prevents employees from fiddling with the settings, making the ice too thick, too thin or too wet.

When buying a Berg LS ice machine, you have your choice of condenser — air-cooled, watercooled (fresh or sea water) or evaporative-cooled.

The water-cooled condenser can be mounted on the ice-maker so everything is packaged as a complete unit.

The Berg LS ice maker measures 30 inches wide by 30 inches deep by 98 inches high. The price, complete with a water-cooled refrigeration package for the U.S. market, is $21,500.

Courtesy: Seafood Business

GEO-CHEM

LABORATORIES (P) LTD.

OFFERS

WATER ANALYSIS

AS PER EEC REGULATION 80/778/EEC TO EU APPROVED SEAFOOD PROCESSING PLANTS

(Test Certificates will be issued in Cochin within 10/15 days at a very reasonable rate)

LAB APPROVED BY:

* Export Inspection Council
* Agmark
* Customs
* Spices Board
* FDA-Maharashtra
* Fosfa
* Gafta
* Lloyds
* Bureau Veritas
* India Pepper and spices trade association (IPSTA)
* American Bureau of Shipping and various other national and international bodies

INSTRUMENTATION INCLUDES: GLC, HPLC, HPTLC, ICP, UV-VIS, IR ETC

OTHER SERVICES OFFERED AT COCHIN:-

* Container inspection
* Supervision of Loading/Container stuffing
* Survey, preshipment inspection and sampling
* Analysis of sample as per buyers/contractual specifications
* Issuance of weight and Quality Certificate

Reg. Office
GEO-Chem House
294 Shahid Bhagat Singh Road
For Mumbai - 400 001
Tel : 269 5542, 269 3153, 269 7817
269 7709
Fax : 91 (22) 269 5545, 2642046
E-mil : geochem@mantraonline.com
Telex : 11-83498 GEOC IN

Chennai Branch
240, Thambu Chetty Street
First Floor
Chennai - 600 001
Tel : 044-5211325/5213133/5234558
Fax : 044-5267082
E-mail : geochem@eth.net

Calcutta Branch
New Alipore Market Complex
Block 'M' Phase 1, 4th Floor, Room No. 41
P.O. New Alipore, Calcutta - 700 053
Tel : 033-4004351/400 4324
Fax : 033-400 4851
E-mail : pccca@cal2.vsnl.net.in

Mangalore Branch
A-1vyas Nagar, Behind K.P.T.
Bejai Post, Mangalore - 575 004
Tel : 824-213411

Kandla Branch
Plot No. 84, 1st Floor, Sector-1A
Gandhidham - 370 201
Tel : 2836-21841/35396/22179
Fax : 2836-33743
E-mail : geochem@wilnetonline.net

Cochin Branch:
Jaison Building, CC 24/172
Plot No. 77, Near Perumanoor Jetty
Willingdon Island, Cochin - 682 002
Tel : 0484-669761/667158
Fax : 0484 667158
E-mail : geochemkochi@satyam.net.in

Tuticorin Branch
4/183, C.G.E. Colony, Tuticorin - 628 003
Tel : 0461-338674

Visakhapatnam Branch
17-18, Lakshmi Castles
Opp. Hindu Reading Room
Visakhapatnam - 530 001
Tel : 891-525534
Fax : 891-565826

OTHER BRANCHES: BANGALORE, BELLARY, GOA, INDORE, JAMNAGAR, KAKINADA, NEW DELHI, RAJKOT

ASSOCIATES : WORLDWIDE

Combating corruption in International Business Transactions: A case for International Law

Manoj Kumar Sahu

With the emergence of the welfare state, the role of public officials has become arduous. The welfare of citizens greatly depends on a few vital organs of state machinery - the executive, the legislature, the judiciary and the military. But there is a growing belief that all these organs have become tainted by corruption and similar malpractices. Corruption bodes ill for the development & growth of any nation.

Doubts are raised regarding the sincerity and integrity of public officials. Such a view tends to shake people's confidence and bring the entire system into disrepute. To promote the welfare of the country the Prime Minister has called for zero tolerance against corruption.

There is no denying the fact that corruption has become global in character and no single country can offer an effective fight against this nagging menace. Indeed, since mid - 1970s different international and regional organisations have taken initiatives in this regard. Both international customary law and multilateral legal treaties are in place to maintain the rule of law and hinder anti-corruption practices in the international market place. These inter alia include a number of Soft Law (non binding authoritative statements) instruments resolutions, guidelines and recommendations passed by UN General Assembly the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) the World Bank (WB) the International Monitory Fund (IMF) the World Trade Organization (WTO) the OECD European Union (EU) the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) & NGO's like Transparency International (TI) and three Hard Law (Legally binding treaties) instruments like: Inter-American Convention Against Corruption-1996, European Union Convention on the Fight Against Corruption involving Officials of the European Commission or officials of Member States of the European Union" 1997 and the OECD convention on "Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Official in International Commercial Transactions, 1997".

It must be noted that every country has its own domestic legislation to prosecute corruption. Most national anti-corruption legislation has naturally criminalized the taking of bribe by government officials.

Ironically, the giving of bribes by business entities and others is yet to be made illegal and an International Convention for the purpose is still overdue.

The Current State of international Law

The anti-corruption movement in the international arena was pioneered by the UN in 1975. The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) adopted a resolution on Measures Against Corrupt Practices of Transnational and other Corporations.

After this, in 1976 the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) adopted a resolution Against Corrupt Practices, Particularly Illicit Payments in International Commercial Transactions. Again in May 1979 the ECOSOC produced a draft agreement to prohibit illicit payment to foreign officials.

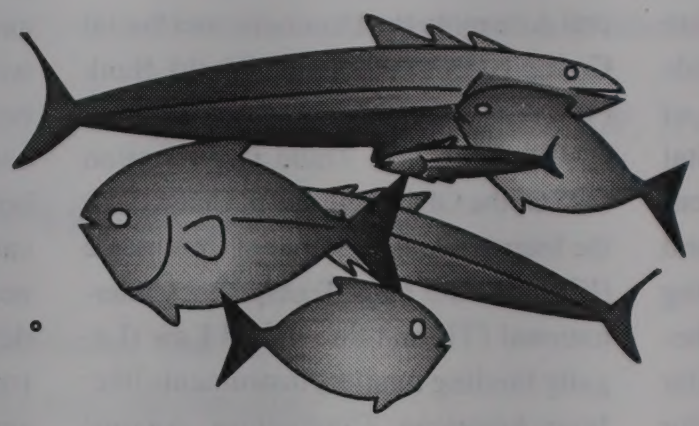
Meanwhile, the OECD produced a declaration in International Investment and Multinational Enterprises annexed with a guideline for MNCs. In November, 1977 the ICC had produced an ICC basic rules which targeted extortion, bribery and kickbacks as major factors causing corruption in international business transactions. After all these initial developments in the 1970s, further international initiatives recommended frozen for twenty years. After nearly two decades of inaction the international community has now, specifically after the end of the cold war and with the onset of Globalization once again initiated various efforts to combat corruption which has led to the development of second-generation international anti-corruption laws to curb corrupt practices in international trade.

Since the early 1 990s the regional organisations like OECD, OAS and EU have produced a number of soft law instruments and three hard law instruments. All the instruments suggest various actions including prevention of bribe by TNCs to foreign public officials and for the purposes of tax evasion.

In 1994, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) adopted a model law on "Procurement of Goods, Constructions and Services."

In 1997, the World Bank approved many amendment to its procurement guidelines, loan conditions and stand-

Manufactures & Exporters of
Black Tiger Shrimps, Sea White,
Pomfrets (IQF/I WP), Scampi,
HO & HL King Fish etc. Premium and Jewel Brand.



S.B Agro (India) Limited

, 21A, Shakespeare Sarani, 3rd Floor, Culcutta 700017, India.
Tel : (91)(33) 247 2476 (D)/240 4410 (D)
Fax : (91)(33)240 6831/242 9044
Tlx :021 4938 JAIN IN
e.mail :sbiltd@giascl101 .vsnl.net. in

Factory
Roychowk Fish Harbour Complex (CPT)
P.S Diamond Harbour
Dist.24-Parganas, W.Bengal
Tel : 03174 75423/4/5
Fax 03174 75421

S3/914 Macheswar
Industrial Estate,
Sector 'A', Zone 'B' Bhubaneswar -751010
Tel : 0674 504985/ 520797
Fax 0674 507101/ 509082

ard building documents and in 1999 revised its guidelines on "procurement under IBRD loan and IDA credit". Under the new provision, the World Bank can reject contract bid or cancel a loan if the bidder has engaged in fraud and corruption and the concern companies can be blacklisted. In 1996 the IMF adopted guidelines regarding governance issue. Since Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations, the WTO has started initiatives to address the issue of corruption in international trade. It has negotiated an Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) on January 1996. International NCOs like ICC, TI, the World Economic Forum (WEF) are working to formulate methods to deter corruption in international business transactions. The ICC has produced the revised ICC rule of conduct in 1996 specifically directed against extortion, bribery, and kickbacks for its members, i.e. the TNCs and other corporations.

On 12th December, 1996, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) resolution on "Action Against Corruption" recommended a "code of conduct" for public officials of the members states as a tool to guide their efforts against corruption, which includes the practice of an ethical public Life, selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, and honesty. On 16th December it passed another resolution with a declaration against bribery and corruption. It urged the member states to criminalize international bribery.

Finally, the UNGA resolution of July 1997 recognised that corruption in public sector undermines the integrity of the state bureaucracy and weakens the social and economic policies.

Customary Norms Against Corruption

The emerging international "soft and hard" law regime for the prevention of corruption in international business transactions underscores broad international customary norms. This argument is based on the notion that, every state has their own domestic anti-corruption legislation to curb corruption.

Regional, Multilateral Treaty Norms Against Corruption

The three regional multilateral treaties, i.e. the GAS, EU and OECD anti-bribery convention are very relevant to prevent corruption in international trade. Of these, the OECD convention on "Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions" is the most relevant. It must be noted that these regional multilateral treaty laws are binding on the member countries at the regional level and are helpful to curb corruption in global trade. This is because, although only one-third states of the world (which are the economically developed ones) come under the three hard laws regime, yet these countries control around 80% of world trade.

The emerging international "soft and hard" law regime for the prevention of corruption in international business transactions underscores broad international customary norms. This argument is based on the notion that, every state has their own domestic anti-corruption legislation to curb corruption

Second, OECD convention is specifically directed against supply side of bribe and the OECD member states are the home base of almost all big TNC's. Third, ironically, the major OECD countries are the top bribe giving states. This argument is supported by the latest report of TI, an NGO, which suggests that out of the 19 top bribe-giving countries, the top dozen are members of OECD and includes Italy, Japan, France, Spain, the US, Germany, Belgium and the U.K.

The OECD convention entered into force on February 15, 1999. At least ten prime features of the convention, comparable to the basic provisions of the OAS and EU anti-corruption convention, may be highlighted. First, it defines the offence of bribery and other forms of corruption as "any offer promise, of undue pecuniary or any other advantage, whether directly or through intermediaries, to a foreign public official, for that official or for a third party, in order, that the official act or refrain from acting in relation to the performance of official duties, in order to obtain or retain business or other improper advantage in the conduct of international business. Significantly it is stipulated that an incitement, aiding and abetting or authorisation of bribery also amounts to corruption. Second, it defines international business transaction as "any sale, contract or any other business transaction, actual or proposed, with a national, regional or local government or any authority or any business transaction involving an application for government approval of a sale, contract or any other business transaction, actual or proposed, relating to the supply on purchase, goods, services, capital, or technology emanating from a state or state." It also means any application for an acquisition of proprietary interests of production rights from a government by a foreign national or enterprise.

Skillfully tapping the global export potential of marine products.

Alsa Marine and Harvest Limited

Capitalising on India's marine resources and doing it expertly.

That's Alsa Marine and Harvests Ltd. A dynamic enterprise involved in winning the wealth of the seas for India and the export market, Alsa has already established a strong market base in USA, Europe and the Far East.

With a booming market in seafood across the globe, Alsa Marine has responded suitably with collaborations and joint ventures.

Alsa Marine has state of the art cooking and freezing plants at Calcutta and Vizag and the plant at Chennai will be ready in six months. Leased plants at Bhubaneswar, Chennai and Cochin have also been upgraded. Alsa is on a list of USFDA and two of its factories are approved for EEC.

Equipped with state of the art facilities and a trained workforce, Alsa is poised to rapidly forge ahead into the future through a forceful expansion cum modernisation drive, at home and abroad. Alsa is recognised as a Trading House and is geared to attain Star Trading House status in the coming years.

Alsa Marine manages a 120 acre farm in Nellore, and is also an active participant in satellite farming. With a tie up with Biofeed Singapore, Alsa has brought in quality feed to the small and big farmers. Alsa Marine provides technology for different levels of culture activities; from the semi-intensive to extensive. Alsa Marine assists farmers in setting up of farms, right from selection of site to commercial operations and provides farm management assistance.

All of which will see Alsa netting more profits and precious foreign exchange from the seas.

ALSA MARINE AND HARVEST LIMITED
AF- 54, 11th Main Road, Anna Nagar, Madras- 600 040, India.
Tel: +91-44-6212937/938/944 Tlx: 041-5272 ALSA IN
Fax: +91-44-6212945/6539

BRINGING ASHORE THE PROSPERITY OF THE SEAS.

Third, on the issue of jurisdiction of states over the prosecution of criminals it recognises two category of state (1) the state where cause of action occurs (2) the state in which the criminal is a national. Fourth, the convention makes bribery of foreign public officials an extraditable offence and encourages mutual cooperation and legal assistance for the purpose of corruption prevention and crime prosecution. Fifth, it prohibits bribery of foreign legislative, administrative, and judicial officials whether appointed or elected as well as officials of Public sector and international organisations. Sixth, it prohibits bribery in procuring order as well as in regulatory proceedings such as environmental permits, tax, customs matter and judicial proceedings. Seventh the convention requires "effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal penalty to those who bribe foreign public officials. Eighth, the convention covers business related bribes to foreign public officials made through political parties and party officials, and directly to political parties although the convention does not specifically cover political parties. Ninth, establishment of proper auditing and accounting rules to prevent practices to bribe or hide the bribery of foreign public officials. Finally, the OECD convention, like the EU and OAS anti-corruption convention also allows non-member states to be a party.

In spite of these laudable objectives, the convention has several shortcomings. The definition of the corruption is under inclusive. It covers only the supply side of bribe. Thus, the corrupt officials who receive bribe have not been brought under the scope of the convention.

Though the TNCs and other corporations the bribe payers to foreign public officials have come under the scope of the convention, the bribes issued to private companies in foreign countries are out of the scope of the convention.

Facilitation payments which are used to induce foreign public official to speed work is not regarded as a crime under the convention as it does not constitute payments made to obtain or retain business on other improper advantage, according to the definition given by the convention. Significantly, bribes made directly to political parties or party officials for other purpose than business are kept outside the scope of the convention.

The effectiveness & implementation of the international legal regime to prevent corruption in international commercial transactions are under doubt. The successful implementation of these anti-corrupt policies are totally dependent upon the political and bureaucratic will of the national leadership of sovereign states. As would be evident by now, the emerging international legal regime for the prevention of corruption in international business transactions mostly consist of "soft laws" which are not legally binding on the parties to the agreement. There are only three regional legally binding treaties. Even these lack effective enforcement mechanisms and are in any case only regionally effective. Developing countries are on the whole uncomfortable with multilateral efforts. But an International Convention, which legally binds the signatories, is long over due.

It must be borne in mind that India should be vigilant not only regarding corruption generated within its domain, but also against the over flow of corruption from abroad

It must be borne in mind that India should be vigilant not only regarding corruption generated within its domain, but also against the over flow of corruption from abroad. According to TI, in the leading emerging market countries like India public work contracts, construction, arms and defence purchases, power sector purchases, industry, mining, health care and social work projects are the major areas where corruption is likely to occur, since these are the areas the TNCs of OECD countries are interested in.

Hence, only a multiple stringent and effective approach at the domestic and international level can ensure the doctrine of zero tolerance against corruption. The Government should initiate negotiation with ASEAN, OECD and other countries for an international anti-corruption convention or at least, negotiate an Asian regional anti-corruption convention, by the development and implementation of effective domestic measures. This will perhaps help India achieve the goal of zero tolerance against corruption. No doubt, exceptional political, bureaucratic and managerial will power, determination and courage is necessary to enable the Indian government and institutions to promote and maintain anti-corruption reforms and reduce corruption. At this juncture the nation is looking forward to a prompt, effective and adequate effort from the government, CVC, industries and other concerned parties to help curb corruption in high places.

252-Brahmaputra, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi-110 067.
E-mail: Sahumanoja@usa.net

NAS FISHERIES PVT. LTD.

Manufacturers and exporters of fresh frozen marine products

Squid whole, whole cleaned as block,
squid rings and squid tentacles as block & IQF
Cuttlefish whole, whole cleaned and fillets as block
Octopus whole and whole cleaned as block & IQF

Regd. Office

Karthika Building, Thoppumpady, Cochin-682 005 (India)

Factory at:

XXII/1173-A, N.H. 47

Near Aroor-Edakochi Bridge, Edakochi, Cochin-682 006

Phone : 232363, 232373, 232383

Fax : 0484-231582,234393

E-mail nasmp@md4.vsnl.net.in/nasmarine@nasfisheries.com

Our brand name: 'NAS'

Associate concerns:

Karthika Marine Industries Pvt. Ltd.

Nas Marine Products

Angel Fish

BREEDING AND LARVAL REARING

K.N.Mohanta and S.Subramanian*

Ornamental fish farming is one of the fastest growing fields of aquaculture. The world ornamental trade has already been touched over 5 billion US dollar. Although there is a steady growth of this trade at the rate of 10 % per annum, the contribution of our country towards world's export market is very negligible. There is a tremendous scope for expansion of this trade in our country due to both domestic and export market. Again, the country is also blessed with many wild varieties of fresh and marine water ornamental fishes in its vast natural water resources of both forms i.e. fresh and seawater. Until now most of the aquarium pet shops in our country are importing the ornamental fish and other aquarium accessories from other countries like Singapore, Hongkong, China, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Japan to meet the local demand. One of the major hindrances faced in our country for expansion of this potential trade is the lack of knowledge regarding the breeding techniques among aquarium fish growers. There is lot of e-business going on in this area to supply the quality proven brooders, young adults and even young ones of different varieties of these beautiful coloured living jewels throughout the world. Most of the commercial suppliers are keeping their successful breeding techniques as trade secret and earning lot of money by doing a sort of monopoly. Even the standard books/references in ornamental fish breeding are not available in our country for the beginners to start with the breeding programmes in a smaller scale. This paper discusses the general biology and basic breeding techniques of angel fish, Pterophyllum scalare, a very common household ornamental fish of hobbyist's choice.

The first specimen of angel fish was described by Liechtenstein in 1823, which he named Zeus scalaris. It was collected in Brazil and deposited in the Berlin museum. In 1840, Heckel collected other angel fish specimens but he called them Pterophyllum scalare. The genus Ptreophyllum is derived form Greek word for "winged leaves or fin like leaves" which seems to rightly or aptly described to the broad long fin of the fish. The species name "scalare" refers to the dorsal fin, which looks like a "flight of stairs". It is a Latin word that can also means "ladder".

Angelfish are Cichlids belonging to the genus Pterophyllum. South America is the place of origin for Angel fish. They are generally found in the still or slow moving streams and river tributaries of the Amazon and Guyana rivers. They prefer the place infested with heavily grown aquatic weed or algae. Sometimes they are also found in extensive flooded area with rocky surroundings. Angelfish body is laterally compressed. It has a flat, upright, disc-like body with long dorsal and anal fins, long pectoral fins and widely splayed tail. Usually three numbers of vertical bands found on body and fins with thinner and paler bars in between them. The fish has two feelers in front of the anal fin. The tail is vertically oriented and may be from scoop shovel shape to long and relatively narrow depending variety. The fully grown healthy specimen has a majestic and appealing appearance which justifies its name as angel fish, i.e., angel among the ornamental fish. Its body features are such that it can move through its habitat with ease. It manages good escape from its predator or foe due to its body colour, which is generally matches with their natural living habitat. There are over fifty recognized angelfish varieties and more are being discovered till recently from the rivers of South America. The commercially available varieties of angelfish are 1) silver angel, 2) silver veil tail angel, 3) black angel, 4) black veil tail angle, 5) black lace angel, 6) ghost angel, 7) diamond angel, 8) white angel, 9) marble angel (2 types), 10) blushing angel, 11) zebra angel, 13) zebra lace angel 14)

With Best Compliments From

SAGAR GRANDHI EXPORTS PVT. LTD.

GVR EXPORTS PVT. LTD.

FACTORY / OFFICE :

GVR FOOD PARK

OLD SINGARAYAKONDA, PRAKASAM DISTRICT,
ANDHRA PRADESH - 523 101
TEL : 091-8598-36797 / 36798
FAX : 091-8598-36902

E-mail : gvr@md3.vsnl.net.in

CHENNAI OFFICE:
53, VENKATESAN STREET,
CHINTADRIPET,
CHENNAI - 600 002.
TEL : 91-44-8535559, 8533897, 8526711
FAX : 91-44-8526707
INDIA

BVRM. OFFICE:
 # 16-7-2, KAMELA STREET,
BHIMAVARAM - 534 201
ANDHRA PRADESH
TEL : 08816-33083 / 34487
FAX : 08816-33356
INDIA.

LG LG SEAFOODS

Exporters
Of
Live Mud Crab, Cuttlefish Whole Cleaned,
Squid Whole Cleaned, PUD, Ribbonfish & other fishes

Visit our website: www.lgseafoods.com

Head Office:
61, Venkatesa Street
Chindaripet
Chennai-2
Phone : 8414922
Fax : 8414923
E-mail : lgvsnl.com

Branch:
PT Jacob Road
Thoppumpady
Chochin - 5
Phone : 221651, 211835
Fax : 225499
E-mail : lgcochin@vsnl.com

golden marble angel, 15) koie angel, 16) smokey angel, 17) half black angel, 18) blusher, 19) sunset blusher, 20) German blue blusher, 21) pandas, 22) albino angel, 23) pearl angel (2 types) and many others recorded varieties.

Size : Generally it can grow up to 5-6 inch long. The top and bottom fins spanning a greater distance in veil tail varieties.

Life span : Angel fish can live over 10 years with the provision of nutritionally balanced feed, ideal optimum water quality and maintenance of better sanitary and hygiene. But generally it can survive 5-6 years.

Water quality preference : Fish prefer the water temperature : 24-26 °C, pH : 6.5-6.9, dissolved oxygen : 5-6 ppm and hardness (mg CaCO3/l) : around 100 ppm for better growth and survival.

Charactersics of angelfish : a) Compatible fish and very much suitable for community tank, b) very hardy and sturdy fish and easier to acclimatize in the new water environment, c) swim all levels of aquarium and therefore occupies any levels of the tank, d) omnivorous fish which can take wide variety of food, e) becomes tame very quickly with the aquarium fish keepers and f) available across the globe particularly all tropical countries.

Identification of sex :

Selection of a breeding pair is the first step in the spawning of angel fish. Knowing the sex is very difficult and it is virtually impossible for the beginners to identify the male and female in the young stage. During breeding season some of the characters found in the body features are described below. But by following these identifying characters also, it is very difficult to know the male and female. It requires lots of experience and expertise to segregate the male and female for breeding purpose .

Character	Male	Female
Abdomen	Flat	Swollen
Papilla	Pointed	Rounded
Vent	Smaller	Larger

The group pairing method is recommended for getting the breeding pair rather than purchasing the proven brooders from the commercial brooders. Purchasing commercial brooders is not only costly but also the brooders purchased from market sometimes may not acclimatize or spawn when it is transferred to a totally new environment (aquarium/tank of the hobbyist). Therefore, it is suggested that to obtain at least one breeding pair, six or more healthy and active fishes of about 4-5 months age or less can be purchased from a reputed pet shop or dealers. Under favourable conditions the angelfish reach the breeding size within a year or so and at least one pair is hoped from the lot of six or more fishes.

The most logical approach for selecting six cichlid fry in order to get at least a breeding pair is to select two largest fry which are likely to be the males, two smallest fry which are likely to be females and then two medium sized fry at random are to be choosed from the whole lot fry. This method is especially useful when selecting the breeding stock from a group of angelfishes that are 5 months of ages or older.

When two angelfish start pairing, it is generally seen that they protect a certain area in the aquarium. Young male as well as female often spread their fins and gills while dancing in a half circle in front of their mate. Another sign of commencement of breeding and pairing is that the male angelfish will dart at fish other than its mate in order to establish a territory.

After getting the pair, the male and female brooders are to be immediately removed from the community tank and then kept in a separate tank of approximately 100 litre size. They are conditioned in the breeding tank and are supplemented with high protein balanced diet. Optimum water quality and better hygiene are to be maintained in the tank. The water quality required for the successful breeding of angelfish are : Water temperature : 25-26 °C, pH : 6.5 t0 6.9 (slightly acidic), Hardness (mg $CaCO_3$/l) : 75-100 ppm, Dissolved oxgen (DO_2) : over 5 ppm, Free Ammonia (NH_3) : < 0.1 ppm and Nitrite Nitrogen (NO_3^-) : < 0.01 ppm. The female prefers to lay eggs on the spawning site. If spawning sites are not available then it can develop a habit of laying eggs on the walls and aeration tubing. This is to be discouraged by providing plastic plants around the spawning site. Some breeders used pots, polypipes or plain slate rectangles.

The most convinient substrate is slate or acrylic plate of the size 24 x 10 inches with a base and support. This should be kept in an inclination position in the wall of the tank. Eggs are generally sticky in nature. The pair first selects the spawning site and thoroughly cleaned the site before the spawning takes place. The large healthy female lays up to 1,000 eggs in 2 hours but the general average fecundity is 400-500 eggs. The female lays her eggs in a line on the substratum and then male deposits its sperms over it and fertilizes the eggs.

The breeding stimulation is enhanced by raising the water slowly and also doing partial water exchange in breeding tank (about 25 % of total water volume). Unfertilized eggs become white within 24- 48 hours of egg laying. The parents particularly female continuously fan the eggs by its pectoral fin. The fanning serves two purposes, viz., firstly, it clean the eggs and does not allow the external pathogens like fungi or protozoans to

With Best Compliments from

SEALAND FISHERIES (P) LTD

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

139 Sector - A, Zone - B Mancheswer
Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar,India 751010.
Ph :0674 - 580824 Fax : 91-0674-581060

PROCESSING PLANT

Biruan,N.H.-5, Sergarh Balasore.
Orissa,Pin : 756 060
Ph : (06782) 76417 (FACT.).

Brand "SEALAND"

COMPLETED 34 YEARS

IN SEAFOOD PROCESSING AND EXPORT FROM INDIA

UNDER THE SAME BRAND NAMES

"ROSS & MAHARAJA"

ESTD. 1966

M/s. CHEMMEENS (Regd.)

Cochin - 682 005, Kerala, India

Tel : 91-484-226549, 220924, 227257

Fax : 91-484-228103, 350665

E-mail : chemmeens@satyam.net.in

grow over the eggs and secondly, it supply sufficient oxygen to the eggs by means of fanning.

It is better to remove the fertilized eggs and kept in a separate hatching tank for better hatching. The eggs generally hatched after 72 days. Sometimes the eggs and the freshly hatched young ones are susceptible to external pathogens.

If they are attacked by pathogens the safer fungicide like acriflavin, malachite green, copper sulphate, potassium permanganate and formalin are to be used with the proper dosages. After hatching the fry are sticked together to the substratum for about 1-2 days before becoming free swimming. They attained the free swimming stage after 3-5 days. The fry do not require any feed up to the free swimming stage and once it attained the free swimming stage the fry should be supplemented with live feed like brine shrimp, daphnia, moina, blood worm, tubifex worm, rotifer and infusoria etc for at least 2 weeks. The required feed can be given in split dosages 5-6 times daily.

They may be fed with commercially available freeze dried food such as spirulina, blood worm, tubifex worm in the form of powder initially and granules and pelleted feeds subsequently as they grow in to bigger size. The fry rearing tank should be thoroughly cleaned twice daily in order to remove the unconsumed excess feed and excreta of fishes. During siphoning the excess feed care must be taken not to vacuum up the fry.

Generally it takes 2.5 to 3.0 months for the fry to become the size of a quarter. Although the life span of the fish is recorded up to 10 years the fish fertility of the male and female remain up to 3-4 years. After that the quality of eggs and milt are not good enough to produce the healthy young ones. As mentioned earlier, the topics discussed here may consider as a base literature for the aquarium fish lovers/raiser for breeding angelfish, Pterophyllum scalare.

**ICAR Research Complex, Ela, Old Goa, Goa, 403 402.*

Japanese whale hunt fleet begins two-month 'research' mission

TOKYO (May 10) – Japanese research whaling ships left for a two-month hunt in the northwest Pacific, part of a program criticized around the world as an attempt to circumvent the long-standing international ban on commercial whaling.

The whaling ships, which set sail amid cheers and festivities from four Japanese ports, were to catch 160 whales before returning in July, the Fisheries Agency said.

Most of the catch was to be of minke whales, a relatively abundant species that Japanese researchers have focused on for many years. But the fleet was also expected to kill 50 of the less common Bryde's whales, and 10 sperm whales.

Japan is allowed to catch a limited number of whales under a scientific research program sanctioned by the International Whaling Commission. Japan defends the program as a necessary means of monitoring whale migration, population and feeding habits.

The decision last fall to include Bryde's and sperm whales in the catch for the first time generated intense criticism around the world. It also brought threats of economic sanctions from Washington, because both species are protected under U.S. law.

Tokyo claims the catch is so small, it presents no overall threat. According to the Fisheries Agency, there are 22,000 Bryde's whales and 102,000 sperm whales in the northwest Pacific.

"It is obvious even to a child that this research will have no impact" on whale populations, said Takaaki Sakamoto, assistant director of the agency's whaling section.

Still, the United States, Britain and other nations, along with environmental groups, have protested that the hunts are merely a disguise for commercial whaling – which the International Whaling Commission banned in 1987.

Despite the ban, whale meat is indeed sold in Japan – primarily in pricey specialty restaurants that get their stock from the research program.

Officials argue that the program provides the meat to restaurants because otherwise it would be wasted, and that that the practice is in line with commission rules on research catches.

Japan's annual research kill is usually around 400 whales, but the number varies, and will be closer to 600 this year. Last month three Japanese whaling boats returned home with 440 minke whales caught in a five-month hunt in the Antarctic Ocean.

Courtesy: gofish.com

With
the
Best Compliments from

FALCON MARINE EXPORTS LTD.

Processors and Exporters of quality Prawns and other seafoods through out the globe.A Trading House with more than Rs. 100 Crore turnover. Only processing unit in ORISSA with E U certification for quality production and winners of excellence in Export Award for 96-97 from MPEDA.

FALCON MARINE EXPORTS LTD.
A/22 Cuttack Road,"Falcon house" Bhubaneswar-751006.
Phone :(0674) 475053, 475408, FAX: (0674) 475618 E-MAIL:FALCON@CAL12. VSNL.NET.IN

BRILLIANT EXPORTS

P.B. No. 909, Palluruthy
Cochin - 682 006.

"ARKAY"Brand Seafood Exporters

Phone : Off : 0484 - 231433 Res : 317669, 318427
Fax : 91 - 484 318427
Cable : "MALAR" COCHIN
Telex : 088 57035 KVB IN

To Empower the Fisherwomen to avail the immense avocational avenues

K.S. Purushan*

With the advent of civilization and induction of technology, the entire fisheries scenario has undergone tremendous changes. Contrary to the expectations, the shift over was of little help to the traditional group. It also heavily restricted the chances of their womenfolk in the sector to the minimal. Not only, the burdensome daily work executed by them was also considered invisible, mostly. Nevertheless, their traditional skill and techniques continues to contribute to the sustainable fisheries providing them partial employment. In this context, it is worthwhile to examine how the womenfolk can be empowered for gainful employment in fisheries sector which is projected to be the sustainable source of food security in future. It is imperative to make a survey of the chances available and how far talents of fisherwomen can be successfully incorporated through active involvement to help the progress of coastal fisheries.

Role of Women Folk

a) Marine capture fishery:

In this most important sector with unlimited scope for development, at present the role women can have is totally ignored. Though predominantly done by men, some fisherwomen render help in the operations of gill net, drag net and pole lining closely along the shore. However, women are very much active in clam and mussel fishery along the coast. Also, women provide support facilities for traditional fishing as a means of their livelihood. Women are unusually skilful and proficient in twine and net making, net setting and bridling of indigenous weights and floats used in fishing nets. It is also the craft of women to fabricate baskets and mats of coconut leaves which are essential items used in the traditional fishing canoe. Occasionally, they also help in the maintenance of country canoes such as hole plugging to keep them leak proof.

B) Inland capture fishery:

Women are very much competent and accomplished in indigenous fishing activities using scoop nets, ring nets, seining, pole and long lining and also in dip net operations in inland areas. The removal of lime shells and clams are also massively done by women.

c) Traditional fish culture:

Women render service associated with eco-friendly aquaculture such as pond excavations, desilting, bund and pond maintenance, water management, fish seed (fry) collection, sorting, nursery management, stocking, feed preparation, feed application and harvesting operations on par with men except perhaps cast netting.

d) Fish processing and marketing:

The involvement of women commences as soon as canoes reach the shore by removing entangled fish from gill nets and conical bag nets. Subsequent activities including categorisation, washing, icing and transporting for storage are well attended to. Salting of trash fish, its curing and drying, and in degutting of fishes and subsequent treatments for preservation and storage. Skilled women also remove valuable fin rays and air bladder of big fishes like sharks and Arius spp and get them ready for marketing abroad after preservation. Women carry fish as head

Styrofoam & Allied Products Pvt. Ltd.

Manufacturers of
Superior Quality THERMOFORMED Packagings such as

- Food Grade Disposable TRAYS in High Impact Polystyrene (HIPS) and Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC).
- Special TRAYS of various sizes for **FROZEN CHICKEN MEAT & FROZEN SEA-FOOD PACKAGING.**
- BLISTER PACKAGINGS.
- Packing TRAYS and POUCHES for DRAWING and WRITING INSTRUMENTS and ART MATERIALS.
- Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic packaging trays.
- Packing TRAYS for DIAMONDS and GEM STONES.

ON

HIGH SPEED AUTOMATIC VACUUM FORMING MACHINE

Regd. Office :
191/5316, Geetangali "A"
Pantnagar, Ghatkopar- East,
Mumbai-400 075.
Tel. : 022-516 51 12
Telefax : 022-516 20 12

Works :
Gala Nos. G1 & G2
Udyog Vihar Indl. Estate,
Vittalwadi - 421 003
Thane District
Tel. : 0251-557792
Telefax : 0251-545211

Contact Persons

Mr. R. Sreenivasan
Chairman & Managing Director
Tel.:(Resi.) : 022-5165112

Mr. R. Narayana Murthy
Executive Director
Tel.:(Resi.) : 0251-326624
Pager No. : 9628-215296

loads to the market and even resort door to door delivery.

In the modern processing techniques, women peel and devein the shrimps grading and pack for export. prawn head and other seafood waste are properly handled in aqua feed preparations and as manures.

e) Net making:

In the traditional fisheries sector, majority of the coastal women folk actively involved in variety cotton net making which very well supported the progress of coastal fisheries. However, with the advent of machines and nylon for net making, the role of women was considerably reduced practically limited their services towards mending the code ends of trawl nets alone. This shift over from traditional cottage level to the modern factory set up has practically thrown a large population of women totally unemployed. Unable to secure alternate avocation, their talents remain unutilised without finding any means for sustenance.

F) Cold chain facilities:

With the establishment of modern chilling and cold chain facilities, fish processing has taken new dimensions within the country. The advantage that fish can be properly iced, preserved and stored for long, without decay, eliminated the traditional fish curing methods thereby subjecting a large number of fisherwomen jobless.

g) Fish processing industry:

Along with the development of fish processing as an industry, some of the inculated women could find gainful employment in its multidimensional activities. As the industry has expanded and become more remunerative, it also invited the services of many other women who plunged into this sector as newcomers anticipating more income and perks. On account of the proverbial backwardness and lack of proper education, a large majority of traditional fisher womenfolk could not raise to the occasion and hence failed to take better advantage of the drastically changing fisheries scenario. This lacuna can be overcome by providing opportunities to them commensurating with their talents and skill.

New Avenues

a) Value added food production:

Since sea food items are highly demanded as a valuable and cheap source of protein, there are immense chances to prepare variety value added products with much export potential. Tremendous scope also lies to utilise this arena with an eye on the affluent rich people making available quality sea food products and on foreign currency as well. Provided with adequate education and training, the services of a large section of coastal fisher women can be deployed in this sector. Such transitions will empower them to develop their capabilities and technical competence. Needless to say that this will enable to earn substantial income thereby improving their economic status and quality of living. Doubtlessly, the shift over may require concerted and dedicated efforts from many a side. Nevertheless, it can be meaningfully accomplished by organising them in co-operatives and imparting relevant training in the desired manner. The expertise, facilities and services of a number of established institutions available in the educational, professional and industrial sectors may be meaningfully utilised for the purpose.

b) Aquarium keeping and its trade

In the sophisticated living standards and nuclear family concept, aquarium keeping has become a hobby especially amongst affluent rich and such other groups. Therefore, there is considerable scope for raising aquarium fishes and setting up of aquariums at reasonable cost which are in high demand amongst the urban fortunate people. On acquiring a practical training, talented and interested women folk can master its techniques and make a decent living out of its trade. It is also quite easy to maintain it independently or in self help groups availing technical and financial support from concerned agencies and institutions.

With
best compliments from

Leading the way to success with rare quality of value added seafood

PROCESS INNOVATION

DIVERSE PRODUCTS

WIDE VARIETIES

WAVES BRAND

JINNY MARINE TRADERS
1306/1311 GIDC Estate, Veraval - 362 269 Gujarat, India.
Tel : 91 - 2876- (O)41786/23905, (F)42390/42781
Fax :91- 2876 - 41787/41785 Tlx : 163 -215 HIMA IN

c) Backyard hatchery:

Backyard for aquarium fishes and cultivable prawns and shrimps can be well maintained by skilled women on acquiring its techniques after relevant training. In the fast changing world, the demand for variety fish fry is soaring up day by day especially amongst the fancy aquarium keepers and challenging entrepreneurs. This will also offer immense chances of job potential in order to satisfy the aesthetics on the one hand and to generate valuable seafood items from hitherto unutilised water bodies on the other hand. Furthermore, there is some prospects fro starting ancillary units associated with them. Devoting to such fields can also be beneficial for advancement.

d) Aquaculture:

Choice varieties of fish and shrimp can also be produced at will in homestead ponds under the ownership and management of self help women groups. It is also possible to integrate it with horticulture and poultry/duckery or piggery activities as well. Being undertaken as a leisure time programme, additional and surprising income can be generated with less effort amusingly.

e) Aquafeed:

In the emerging scenario of aquaculture development, there is unlimited scope and potential for the preparation and supply of different kinds of nutrient rich aquaculture feeds in our country. At present, various types of feed suitable for aquariums, hatchery, nursery and grow-out phases of choice species of shrimps and fishes are well sought after commodity having very high market demand. Based on standard formula, any type of feed (wet/dry) can be prepared in sophisticated manner taking advantage of the ample sources of raw material available.

By virtue of their patience, taste and skills in kitchen management, talented womenfolk in groups or in co-operatives can excel well in this art, especially after acquiring proper techniques through relevant practical training. Considering the magnitude of the vast expanding aquaculture endeavours, quality ensured feed brands got ready to the customers will promote enterprises of these kinds to any level. However, the need of the hour is to properly plan and design appropriate strategy to provide standard feed prepared from the profuse raw materials available locally at reasonable cost. Doubtless to say that opportunities are immense in this field in the level of cottage and small scale industries to function as quality feed making units at low investment. The unfailing supply of quality feed at low cost will in due course definitely replace the high cost feed delivered by heavily invested factories of foreign/ multinational companies. These chances can be properly made use of towards generating ample avocations and substantial income for the literate unemployed womenfolk.

The foregoing reveals that there are a number of vocational avenues in fisheries by which the talents of women can be empowered very much through production oriented programmes. Capability building and improving their ability and efficiency by way of education and training in proper manner will instil confidence amongst them. This will equip them to play a commendable role in the vast fisheries sector effectively. Self-development, knack and leadership qualities acquired through resourceful experience will emancipate them from the clutches of poverty and ignorance. In the prospects of an evergrowing chances for employment, it is easy to transform fisher womenfolk as earning members contributing very much to the enhanced production and welfare. No doubt, the security of life and economic and social well being attainable will help promote the quality of life of coastal fisher women folk speeding the process of rural upliftment.

** Kerala Agricultural University, Fisheries Station, Puduveypu - 682 508.*

Taste Sensations from our liquid assets

Great gourmet ideas from India.
Wholesome.
Hygienic.
Succulent.
Try them. They will hold you in raptures!

HIKARI SPECIAL

KODAMA

HITU

GALAXSEA

SANDHYA MARINES LIMITED

32, pandurangapuram, visakhapattanam -530 003 india
tel: 561939, 565492 fax:91 _891 -567226
telex: 0495 - 599 usha in

Exim Policy for 2001-2002 Changes Made Effective from 1st April 2001

Chapter 4

General Provisions Regarding Imports and Exports

Para 4.2

Principles of Restriction: Through this new para, DGFT may adopt and enforce any safeguard measures necessary for specified purposes.

Para 4.8

State Trading: The Role of State Trading Enterprises has also been spelt-out in this para of the purpose of Imports and Exports.

Para 4.25

Green Card: Provision of LUT facility for Duty Free Imports to Green Card holders has been deleted.

Chapter 6

Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme

Para 6.2

Import at Concessional Duty:

Imports of Jigs, Fixtures, Dies, Moulds and Spares have been allowed for the full CIF value of licence, instead of restricting to 20% of the CIF value of the licence.

Para 6.5 (iii)

Realisation of export proceeds will not be insisted upon for exports against irrevocable L/C for fulfillment of export obligation.

Para 6.8 (ii)

Fulfillment of export obligation by domestic supplier: Notwithstanding anything stated in paragraph 6.5, the domestic manufacturer supplying capital goods against EPCG licence will be required to fulfill the export obligation by supplying the specified capital goods as indicated on the licence, and by receiving payment from EPCG licence holder through nominal banking channels.

Chapter 7

Duty Exemption/Remission schemes

Para 7.2

Facility of Annual Advance Licence has been extended to Deemed Exports and Intermediate Supplies.

Para 7.3 (a) (ii)

Advance Licence: Licence/material is not transferable even in exceptional cases. Earlier, in exceptional cases, transfer was considered.

The facility of Advance Licence is also available in cases where some of the inputs are supplied free of cost.

Para 7.4 (ii)

Duty Free Replenishment Certificate: Validity of DFRC has been extended from 12 months to 18 months.

As per Highlights of the Exim Policy 2001-2002 issued by the DGFT the need of submitting technical specifications for inputs has been dispensed with, except for items in the sensitive list. However, there is no mention of this point in the relevant para of the Policy.

Chapter 9

EOUs, EPZs, EHTPs and STPs

Para 9.3

Second-hand Capital Goods: It has been clarified that second-hand capital goods may be imported without payment of duty.

Para 9.9

DTA sale of finished products including rejects: A provision has been added in this para that sale of rejects upto 5% of FOB value of exports shall not be subject to any condition about Net Foreign Exchange Earnings.

Para 9.9 (b)

DTA sales: Under this para, a provision has been added that supplies made to Bonded Warehouses set up under Para 11.14 and Para 9.21 of the Policy would be treated as exports for the purpose of domestic sales entitlement.

Para 9.9 (h)

Sale of byproduct included in the LOP/LOI has been allowed in the DTA, subject to achievement of NFEP, and on payment of applicable duty, within the overall entitlement of para 9.9 (b) of the policy.

Para 9.10

Other Supplies in DTA: DTA sales against foreign exchange which is counted towards NFEP/EP is confined to payment made from EEFC account of the buyer only.

Para 9.13 (c)

Refund of Central Excise Duty on bulk tea has been made as per actuals instead of All India Rates as was the case earlier.

Para 9.13 (e)

The benefit of Replenishment Licence has been extended to DTA suppliers of cut and polished diamond, precious and semi-precious stones, synthetic stones and processed pearls.

Para 9.16 (b)

Inter-Unit Transfer: A provision has been added under this para that any, capital goods transferred or given on loan shall require prior permission of concerned Development Commissioner.

Para 9.21

Trading Units: Trading Units have been permitted to sell waste/scrap in the DTA on payment of full duty. The provi-

sion of paragraph 9.13 i.e. deemed export benefit shall not apply to trading units.

The facility of import/procurement of goods from DTA without payment of duty or the purpose of exports or supply to other EOU/EEZ etc., or against duty-free licence, has been withdrawn.

Chapter 9A

Special Economic zones

This is a new Chapter introduced in this year's Policy. The highlights of this Chapter are as under:

* Developers of Special Economic Zones are allowed duty-free import/procurement from DTA for the purpose.
* Duty-free import/procurement of goods from DTA is permitted for setting up factory in the Zone.
* No licence is required for setting up units in SEZ which manufacture items reserved for SSI.
* Units in SEZ can bring back their export proceeds in 365 days against normal period of 180 days, and they can also retain 100% of the proceeds in the EEFC account.
* Trading units in the SEZs are permitted to sell goods in the DTA in accordance with the import policy in force.
* Subcontracting part of production abroad is permitted.
* To facilitate greater flexibility, and to attract capital-intensive units to the Special Economic Zones, amortization of value of imported Capital Goods has been spread over a period of 8 years, instead of 5 years at present.
* Development of SEZ has been given infrastructure status under Income Tax Act as provided in the Finance Bill, 2001.

Chapter 10

Deemed Exports

Para 10 (2) (g)

Categories of Supply: Coal, hydrocarbon, rail/road, port, civil aviation, bridges, and other infrastructure projects having minimum investment of Rs. 100 Crores or more have been withdrawn from the category of supply under Deemed exports.

Chapter 16

Agricultural Export Zones: A new Chapter on Agricultural Export Zone has been introduced highlighting the policy to boost agricultural exports. Agricultural exporters will be entitled for benefits under the EPCG scheme/ Duty Exemption/Remission Scheme, and recognition as EH/TH/STH/SSTH on achieving 1/3rd of the threshold limit prescribed for exporters of goods.

Appendix I

Minimum NFEP and EP requirement under the EOP/EPZ/EHTP/STP Scheme (Paragraph 9.5 of the Policy)

The NFEP/EP norms have been rationalised. EOU/EPZ units have been allowed to achieve minimum Export Performance of 3 times the value of CG over 5 years, instead of 5 times the value of CG. The highest NFEP requirement is pegged at 10%.

CHANGES MADE IN HANDBOOK OF PROCEDURES EFFECTIVE 1ST APRIL 2001

Chapter 4

General Provisions Regarding Imports and Exports

Para 4.15 (a)

Validity of Import Licences/Customs Clearance Permits (CCPs)

Validity of Duty Free Replenishment Certificate (DFRC) has been extended from 12 months to 18 months.

Validity period for Advance Licence for Projects/Turnkey Projects is 18 months.

Para 4.15 (d)

Validity of Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) has been extended upto the last day of the month in which the same is expiring.

Para 4.20

Filing of Application: Incomplete application will be rejected and the specific reason for rejection will be given.

Chapter 5

Imports

Para 5.3 (VI)

Import of Second Hand Goods/ Waste/Scrap/Seconds Rags: Under this new para import of all types of ships has been allowed without licence on the basis of guidelines/norms issued by the Ministry of Shipping.

Para 5.4

Import of Second Hand Capital Goods: Import of Second Hand Capital Goods upto 10 years old has been allowed freely.

Chapter 6

Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme

Para 6.6A

Transitional Arrangement: The transitional arrangement for EPCG licences issued upto 31.3.2000 has been withdrawn.

Para 6.8

Consideration of applications: In the existing para it has been added that Hqrs. EPCG Committee will finalise the nexus within six months from the date of issuance of licence failing which the nexus as applied for, shall be treated as final. However, where the application for fixation of nexus is rejected on the grounds of failure to furnish documents/information, the licence holder will be liable to pay Customs duty together with 24% interest on such goods.

Para 6.12

Monitoring of Export Obligation: It has been added in the Paragraph that the licence holder will submit to the licensing authority yearwise report on the progress made in fulfillment of export obligation, in the form given in Appendix 10C.

Para 6.12A

Re-Export of Capital Goods Imported under EPCG Scheme:

Re-export of Capital Goods found defective/unfit for use has been allowed within 3 years from the date of

payment of duty on importation thereof with the permission of the licensing/ customs authority.

Para 6.13

Redemption:

(a) Documents for redemption which were prescribed under sub-para (a) (i) and (a) (ii) for physical exports, have been merged in sub para (a) (i) and the existing sub-para (ii) has been deleted.

The licence holder has been given the facility to submit either a consolidated statement of exports from all banks, or separate statements signed by individual banks.

(b) In the case of Deemed Exports, evidence of having received payment through normal banking channel has to be submitted in a prescribed form given in Appendix 25A.

(c) In respect of Services rendered, documents for redemption, which were prescribed under sub-para (c) (i) and (c) (ii) have been merged in sub para (c) (i) and the existing sub-para (ii) has been deleted.

Existing sub-para (d) regarding procedure of redemption for supply of capital goods to EPCG licence holder where the indigenous manufacturer imports components under EPCG, has been removed.

Chapter 7

Duty Exemption/Remission Schemes

Para 7.4 A

Advance Licence for "Free of Cost" and "Paid material": In this new paragraph, the Advance Licence facility has been extended even to cases where some of the inputs are supplied free of cost.

Para 7.28

Regularisation of Bonafide Default:

For not achieving positive value addition, the licence holder is now required to deposit an equivalent amount through TR. Earlier, SIL had to be surrendered for the purpose.

Sub-paragraph (iii) has now been deleted.

Para 7.28 (B)

For value-wise shortfall, surrender of SIL is now not required for regularisation provided the minimum prescribed value-addition has been achieved. However, where the minimum prescribed value addition has not been achieved, an equivalent amount is required to deposit through TR.

Para 7.31

Description of an Advance Licence:

In this new para, it has been mentioned that an advance licence and the relevant DEEC book should specify the description, such as names/details of items to be imported/exported, quantity, CIF value of imports, FOB value of exports, etc.

Para 7.31 B

Export in Anticipation of Licence:

In this new para, a provision has been added under which export/supplies made from the date of receipt of an application for an advance licence for annual requirement, can be accepted towards discharge of Export Obligation. In case of rejection/modification of the application by the licensing authority, conversion of Duty Free Shipping Bill to Drawback Shipping Bill has been permitted.

Para 7.36

Port of Registration:

Ports from where Exports/Imports can be made under the DEPB Scheme have been specified.

Para 7.38

DEPB:

Claim of DEPB against advance payment has been allowed.

Para 7.54

Advance Licence for Annual Requirement:

The entitlement of Advance licence for annual requirement has been enhanced from 125% to 200%.

It has been added that in respect of export products for which SION does not exist, application in Appendix 11A may be made to ALC before making the shipment.

Para 7.58

Time Period:

The application for DFRC can now be filed within 180 days from the date of realisation. Earlier, the time period was 90 days. DFRC has also been allowed against advance payment, and in such cases the application can be filed within 180 days from the date of exports.

Para 7.61

The time limit for filing of application in respect of provisional shipment will be 180 days from the date of release of shipping bill, or 90 days from the date of realisation, whichever is later.

Chapter 8

Para 8.26 (B)

This existing Para 8.26(B) relating to establishment of private/bonded warehouse has been deleted.

Para 8.28

Wastage Norms:

Wastage Norms @ 1.25% have been prescribed for export items of findings and mountings manufactured by mechanised process.

Para 8.28A

Value Addition:

Value addition @ 5% will be calculated for exports of gold/silver/platinum findings/mountings manufactured by the mechanised process.

Para 8.43

Export against supply by Foreign Buyer:

Besides status holders, other exporters have also been added in the existing para on "export against supply by foreign buyer".

Para 8.57

To the existing sub-para (a) (i) has been added the condition that the value of gems & jewellery carried personally for the purpose of displaying in exhibitions etc., overseas, will not exceed US$2 million.

Para 8.62

Replenishment Basis:

Under this para it has been added that exporters may export jewellery on

INTERGOLD

THE STAR PERFORMER CONTINUES TO SPARKLE
BONDING STRONG RELATIONS
AND
SATISFIED CUSTOMERS ACROSS
USA, UK, EUROPE, AFRICA, JAPAN,
FAR EAST AND THE MIDDLE EAST.

for trade enquiries:

InterSeas

10/763 A, CHANDIROOR - 688547
ALLEPPEY DIST.
KERALA, INDIA
Tel : (0) 478-872288 / 873388 / 873288
Fax : (0) 478-873362
e-mail : interseas@eth.net

a national rate, based on the certificate provided by the bank which shows a fixed price and date of realisation of export proceeds or 180 days, whichever is earlier. The same quantity of gold will be booked with the nominated agency on the same rate that the exporters has booked it with the buyer. The Replenishment licence will be issued only after realisation of export proceeds.

Para 8.69

Loan Basis:

Exporters have been given more flexibility under the Gold Loan Scheme by allowing them to fix the price and repay the gold loan within 180 days from the date of export, subject to the condition that this price will also be confirmed by the final buyer and the nominated agency supplying the gold.

Para 8.73 to Para 8.78

Paragraphs 8.73 to Para 8.78 relating to EOU/EPZ Scheme have been deleted because they have been shifted to Chapter 9.

Chapter 9

EOUs, EPZs, EHTPs and STPs:

Procedures relating to SEZ given in the existing chapter have been merged into the new Chapter 9A on Special Economic Zone.

Para 9.3

Conversion:

In the case of conversion of existing DTA unit into EOUs/EPZs etc., if the DTA unit has outstanding commitment under the Advance Licensing Scheme, it will have apply to the Advance Licensing Committee for reducing the export commitment in proportion to the quantum of duty-free material actually utilised for production and seek permission to carry forward the unutilised material imported against advance licence, if any, under the EOU/EPZ, etc., scheme. Earlier, in such cases, the unit had to discharge the same as per advance licensing condition before conversion into EOU/EPZ scheme.

Para 9.8

Items permitted for Import:

Raw material for making capital goods for use within the unit has been included at Sl. No. (viii) of sub para (a).

Para 9.8 (g)

New Sl. No. (g) - Any other item with the prior approval of BOA - has been included.

Para 9.29

Reversal of Taxes paid on supplies from the DTA:

Under the existing para, a new sub-para (b) has been added, in which it has been mentioned that procedures for submission of application for grant of Replenishment Licence will be applicable as contained in paragraph 8.2 to 8.8 of the Hand Book of Procedures. It has been clarified that the application will be made to the DC concerned, and that such supplies to EOU/EPZ will not be treated as deemed exports for the purpose of deemed export benefits.

Para 9.29A

Entitlements:

In the existing sub-para (f) components and consumables have also been included.

The following new paragraphs have been added:

(g) Exemption from industrial licensing for manufacture of items reserved for SSI sector.

In other words items reserved for SSI sector have been exempted from Industrial Licensing.

(h) State Trading regime will not apply to EOU/EPZ manufacturing units. Export of iron ore will, however, be subject to the decision of the Government from time to time. Other conditions of exports like minimum export price/export in consumer pack etc., as per ITC (HS) will apply in case the raw materials are sourced from DTA. Export of textile items will be covered by bilateral agreements.

Para 9.30

Disposal of Scrap/Waste/remnants

Existing sub-para (a) has been revised to read as under:

"Norms for disposal of Waste/Scrap/Remands arising out of production process and in connection therewith, including wastage or manufacturing loss on gold/silver/platinum jewellery and articles thereof, is given in Appendix 41 of the Hand Book of Procedures (Vol.I)."

Para 9.30 (d)

The existing Sub-para (d) regarding Sale of waste/scrap/remnants against payment of applicable duties, has now been deleted.

Para 9.30 (e)

Under this new Sub-para (e) provisions have been made for sending scrap/dust etc. of gold/silver/platinum to government/private Mint from the EOU/EPZ, and returned to them in standard bars in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the customs. Sale of the same in the DTA has also been permitted on payment of applicable customs duty.

Para 9.35

Depreciation norms for capital goods:

Accelerated depreciation of 5% for every quarter in the 4th year, for computers and computers peripherals of all types, electronics goods has now been removed.

Para 9.36

Sub-Contracting:

Existing Sub-paras (a) & (b) regarding sub-contracting of production and production process in DTA, has now been deleted.

Existing Sub-para (f) mentioning the provisions of job work for exports undertaken by EOU/EPZ units on behalf of DTA units, has now been deleted. Similarly, Sub-para (g) has also been deleted.

Para 9.37

Existing Sub-para (b) (i) restricting the Development Commissioner for approving projects beyond US$20 million has now been deleted. Now, the Development Commissioners have been delegated more powers to approve EOU/EPZ projects without any value restriction. Therefore, existing Sub-Paras (vi) (c), (viii), (ix) and (xii) have been deleted.

With Best Compliments from:

R F EXPORTS

(A Govt. Recognised Export House)

ERAMALLOOR
ALAPPUZHA - 688 537
KERALA, INDIA
Tel: 91-478872428/ 873353/ 874416
Fax: 91-478873354
E-mail: rfexport@satyam.net.in
Website: www.rfexports.com

Processors and Exporters of all kinds of Frozen Seafoods to all parts of the world

A NOVEL RESTRUCTURED FISHERY PRODUCT FROM THREADFIN BREAM

C.B.T. Rajagopalasamy*

Most of the people prefer eating fish, since it is a healthy food, even for the heart patients suffering from cholesterol problems. If we analyze the pattern of food consumption of the Indian population, majority of the people prefers vegetarian food items and only minor group of Indian population prefers exclusively non-vegetarian food items. In addition to these two groups, people who (Amphi group) neither strict vegetarian nor strict non-vegetarians are to consume non-vegetarian food items especially fish food because of their nutritional importance. But the main problem among these group is that they want these food items in a ready to cook or fry style so that the culinary preparations are minimal.

The low-value and small varieties of fishes can be utilized to produce novel restructured fishery products which are usually in a ready to cook or fry style. The smaller varieties of fishes usually fetch low price in the market because of less preference among the fish consumers. This problem can be overcome by extracting flesh from these smaller varieties and use the same to develop newer kinds of restructured fishery products.

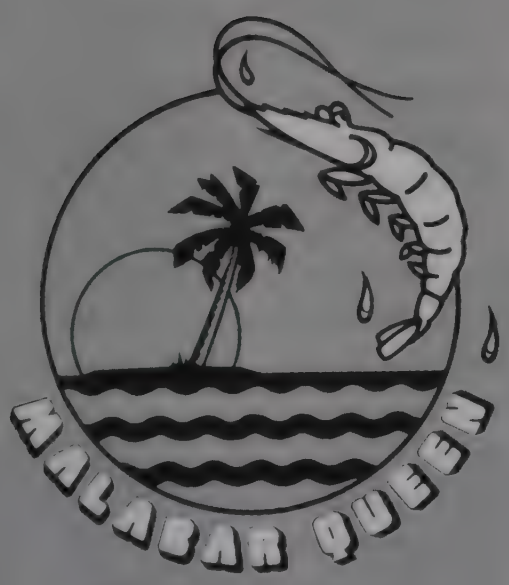
With these in background, a novel restructured fishery product called "Boneless fisbite" has been developed and hereafter it will be expressed as BL fisbite. This can be prepared even without much expertise or great skill in product development. This particular "BL fisbite" contains only fish flesh and does not include any other ingredients excluding preservatives and seasoning agents. Therefore, "BL fisbite" is cent percent fish based restructured fishery product unlike analog fishery products such as imitation crabmeat, which incorporates many nonfish ingredients in their recipe. Further BL fisbite is a ready to cook/fry product, which does not require any special culinary preparative procedures.

Procedure

The required quantity of fresh threadfin bream Nemipterus spp. can be either purchased from the landing centre or from the fish market. Then they will be washed, cleaned and weighed to record the total weight of the raw material. The cleaned fish should be dressed to remove the head and gut. The dressed fish should further be cleaned to remove slime, blood and visceral left over since these will reduce the quality of fish flesh. Then, the cleaned and dressed fish should be fed into the properly sanitized and cleaned deboner machine for extracting the fish flesh. If the deboner is not available, manually the flesh should be picked after removing the skin, scales and bones under hygienic and low temperature (5o to 10oC) condition to avoid contamination and spoilage. However, manual meat picking will delay the production process. The collected fish meat should be mixed with 2.5 per cent sodium chloride, 4 per cent sucrose and 4 per cent sorbitol and blending should be taken care of for complete dispersion of the preservatives. After mixing, the fish flesh should be spread in a stainless steel plate to a required thickness (half to one inch) and the same should be steam cooked for 15 minutes. Then, the cooked fish mass should be cooled till it reaches the ambulant temperature. After this, the cooked fish mass should be cut into the required sizes (1/2" to 1 " cubes). The seasoning consisting of chilly powder, turmeric powder and FDA approved food color may be mixed and applied to these BL fisbite and kept as such for 5 to 10 minutes. Then, these seasoning applied BL fisbite may be fried for 3-5 minutes and served to taste and eat (see figure).

If fried BL fisbite is not preferred, and then these non-fried BL fisbite may be used to prepare fish curry as usual by substituting it for raw fish steaks or chunks.

* *Associate Professor, Department of Fish Processing Technology, Fisheries College and Research Institute Thoothukkudi - 628 008*



'Malabar Queen' the ultimate in quality, freshness and succulence. Tropical Marine Products with guaranteed quality from the sunkissed waters of the Indian Ocean. A wide array of seafood - raw, blanched, cooked - as IQF in consumer/bulk packs. Opening up myriad avenues of culinary delights.

Processed in the ultra modern seafood factory of Integrated Rubian Exports Ltd. Using the latest state-of-the-art technology, adhering to stringent hygiene requirements.

Integrated Rubian Exports Ltd., - an ultra modern seafood processing unit with all round supremacy in Quality. In Technology. In Management. In Efficiency.

Integrated Rubian Exports Ltd.

AROOR - 688 534 KERALA,INDIA.
PHONE: (91-47887) 2718, 2719 Fax: 91-478-872306
TELEX: 885-6679 PEARL IN.

New Opportunity Frontier

The study of marine life for medical, agricultural and industrial applications guarantees considerable commercial gains. Marine biotechnology, a counterpart of terrestrial biotechnology, could provide fresh development momentum in several fields, including pharmaceuticals, agriculture, forestry, environment and even space research.

According to Japan, marine bio technology is "the greatest remaining technological and industrial frontier." For India, strong in pharmaceuticals and research capabilities, marine biotechnology holds the promise of exciting scientific and commercial opportunities. The Blue Revolution in marine `biotechnology could rival the Green Revolution. The increasing fascination for the ocean has spawned several studies on the effect of human activities on marine biodiversity, what the ocean can do for human health and prosperity, and its role in our environment and climate.

This fascination is understandable. The ocean saw the earliest awakening of life, covers three-quarters of the earth, and sustains about four-fifths of life on the planet. And its biological wealth remains largely untapped, even today.

Land sources of chemicals are largely explored, but only one per cent of marine species have been screened. Moreover, in the distinct marine environment, several marine organisms exhibit structures and processes interestingly unlike those of terrestrial organisms.

Marine organisms also produce unique bioactive compounds for their reproduction and communication, and against predation, infection, and competition. This genetic material and chemicals in millions of marine plants, animals, and microorganisms constitute an extraordinary resource for novel pharmaceutical compounds, industrial enzymes, agricultural products and processes, bio-sensors, energy sources, bioremediation, and so on. The study of marine life for medical, agricultural and industrial applications guarantees staggering commercial gains. Marine biotechnology is, thus, a cross-sectoral technology — a counterpart to terrestrial biotechnology — and could provide fresh 'development momentum in several fields, including pharmaceuticals, agriculture, forestry, environment and even space research.

Research on such organisms as sponges, algae, and corals has already produced antibiotics, antiinflammatory and antiviral agents, antitumor compounds, antifungal substances and nutritional supplements. Many scientists believe that the answers to some of our most challenging health and economic issues may lie underwater.

Man's association with the ocean's biological resources thus far has been mainly in the context of fisheries. With an over-harvesting of fish in the wild, aquaculture became increasingly popular.

However, aquaculture did not relieve the pressure on the oceans. Some intensive aquaculture methods worsen biodiversity loss through the unsustainable demand they create for water, seed and food resources, and because of the problem of waste release.

For example, it is said that three tonnes of wild fish are needed to farm a single tonne of salmon. Some aquaculture systems also reduce wild fish supplies through excessive seed stock Collection.

In India, we are familiar with the salination of coastal soils owing to unregulated shrimp cultivation. Such ecologically unsound aquaculture, without solving the crisis in wild fisheries, has generated its own crises.

The application of molecular biol-

CHERUKATTU INDUSTRIES
MARINE DIVISION

Processors and Exporters of

SUNI Brand

Frozen Shrimp, Squid, Cuttlefish

Office

A/P/ iv-470-A, Arookutty Ferry Road

Phone: 91-478-873056/875029/875156

Fax: 91-478-874029

Factory

Phone: 91-478-872129/872558

Japan, with marine biotechnology a national priority, has instituted a system of research, product development and financing through a consortium of academic, govermment and industrial organisations.

ogy increases aquaculture productivity, and is being sought to achieve a better balance of aquaculture with marine ecology. Further, with the exciting reach of genetics, global research has widened from just aquaculture applications to mainstream marine biotechnology.

One of the significant areas relates to a better understanding of human life and health.

It may be humbling to accept that our nervous systems are functionally pretty close to that of the jellyfish. But the structural simplicity of some marine animals helps explain how humans smell, see and think.

In the US, researchers at the University of Florida are studying the lobster to understand neural responses to odour, the jellyfish to understand nervous systems, and how mud minnows handle the stress of dramatic changes in environment, including salinity, sunlight and temperature.

Examples abound of marine organisms as biological and biomedical research models that provide insights into disease prevention and treatment.

Japan, with marine biotechnology a national priority, has instituted a system of research, product development and financing through a consortium of academic, govermment and industrial organisations. Its globally recognised Marine Biotechnology Institute focusses on marine microorganisms for use in pharmaceuticals, pesticides, biosensors, bioremediation, and so on.

The Japanese say they are' convinced that marine resources will make available the next generation of pharmaceuticals for diseases such as cancer, gastric ailments, hepatitis, and those associated with the elderly.

The Japanese are studying both cold-water and warm-water species, and steadily amassing a collection of organisms from Micronesia and other Pacific Islands, as well as from other untapped marine environments.

While Japan and the US are the global leaders in marine biotech, it is recognised that among the developing countries, India and China have considerable strengths. India's research in marine biology and ecology, marine bacteric, screening microorganisms for bioactive compounds, bioremediation and extra-cellular production by microorganisms, micro-algal production of beta carotene and proteins, etc., is a strong basis for acquiring global competitiveness in select applications and products.

We cannot, however, forget that biotechnology confers the ability to manipulate and change the ultimate blueprint of life. So the dangers of untrammeled biotechnological interference should never be lost sight of. Jeremy Rifkin, called the 'dark prophet of biogenetics', has highlighted the perils of playing ecological roulette with Mother Nature. Therefore, important safety, ethical and intellectual property issues remain to be globally debated and resolved.

Transforming the promise of marine biotechnology into national wealth will require more than scientific expertise.

Policies have to bring together people with research and product development skills, capital to invest, and an understanding of the larger safety, environmental and ethical issues.

Then the oceans can be made to deliver new and beneficial products and processes. India is well positioned to exploit this opportunity frontier, given its ocean resources, research capabilities, the wealth of its related experience in pharmaceuticals, and the vigour of its debate on public issues.

Courtesy: Business Line

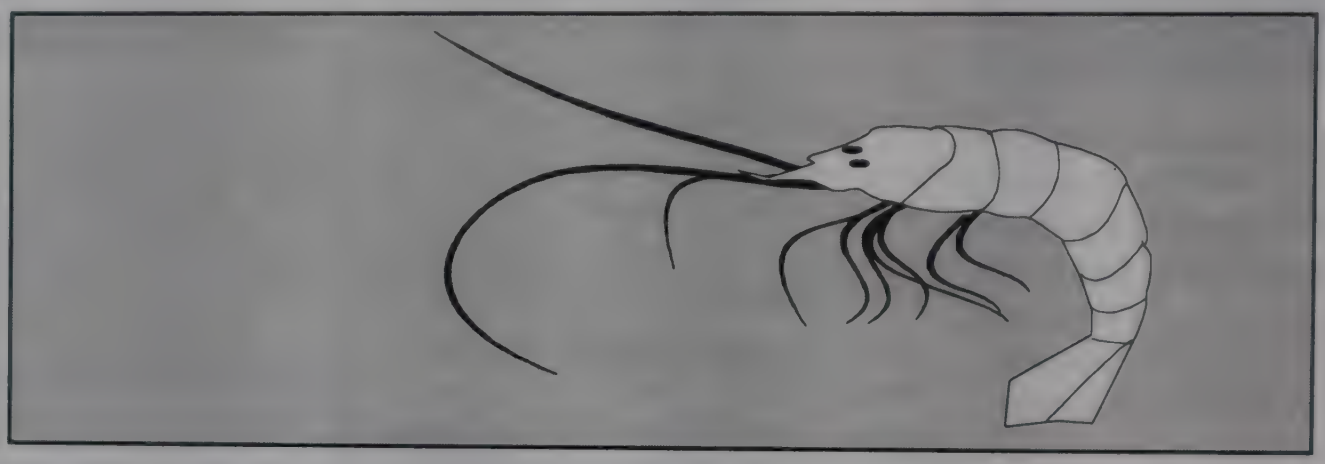
E-auctions 'would benefit fishermen'

The introduction of e-auctions in UK ports would benefit fishermen by increasing competition among buyers, according to the Banks report on fish prices and e-auctions.

The report says that "not surprisingly", fish merchants tend to be opposed to their introduction, while fishermen operating out of UK ports generally favour the move. It would help to counter price fixing, which is perceived as widespread in the UK market. "Electronic sales above any other system are more likely to achieve increases in price since it actively encourages competition and avoids collusion," the report says. "In saying this, however, with the possible exception of the e-auctions for whole nephrops the electronic markets in the UK to date have been unsuccessful. This is largely for reasons other than the promotion of competition. Reasons for the poor success rate include some fishermen preferring to use their home ports (Belgian beamers landing into Zeebrugge as opposed to Milford Haven), the strong price of flatfish in UK e-auctions relative to the continent and the inadequacy of the existing buyer network on current electronic systems."

gofish.com

Our Secret Recipe for Quality



A Government of India recognised export house since 1988, today our brands like Akasaka, Nekkanti, Roppongi, Akasaka Special and Nekkanti Star. are well established in the Global Markets. Our Products range presents a varied menu for discerning buyers as shrimp, lobsters, cuttle fish, squid, crabs, king/fin fish, pomfret and snappers. Our exports to countries such as Japan, U.S.A., Australia, Singapore, Belgium, Spain, Malaysia, Italy and Netherlands have helped us achieve a phenomenal growth. It isn't a surprise that we have been awarded the best exporter award many a time.

NEKKANTI SEA FOODS LIMITED

(A Government of India Recognised Export House)

Flat No. 1, Jayaprada Apartments, Nowroji Road,
Maharanipeta, Vishakapatnam-530 002, A.P., India
Tel: 567767, 571039. Fax: 91 0891 567504

expertise and experience

Trade Liberalisation, Market Access and Non-tariff Barriers

Rajat Chaudhuri & Bipul Chatterjee

The Uruguay Round of the Genera/ Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was marked by a comprehensive exercise to lower the trade barriers-tariff as well as non-tariff, and liberalise the trade regime. In pursuance of this broad objective the World Trade Organisation (WTO) has been established and a very large canvas including the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) and the Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs) have been brought under its purview. There is a clear indication that the jurisdiction exercised by the WTO will keep getting extended to many new areas in the times to come.

Even on rough estimates, the new trade opportunities that are expected to be generated as a consequence of the conclusion of the Uruguay Round are fairly large. Estimes of the increase in world income from the liberalisation of trade in goods alone range from a low $5109bn to a high of $10bn in 2005 by the end of the implementation period).

This Briefing Paper provides a broad view of the degree of market access that has been made available and the various barriers to trade that remain in one or other form. It examines these issues and tries to give a comprehensive view of the unfolding scenario in the process indicating solutions for a free and dynamic trade regime.

What is Market Access?

In simple words, the term "market access" describes the extent to which a good or a service can compete with locally-made products in another market. In the WTO framework it is a legalistic term outlining the government-imposed conditions under which a product may enter a country under non-discriminatory conditions. Market access in the WTO sense is expressed through 'border' measures, i.e. tariffs and non-tariff measures in the case of goods and regulations inside the market in the case of services and intellectual property rights. In this context, two related GATT/WTO principles are - Most Favoured Nation (MFN) Treatment and National Treatment.

Multilateral trade policy has sought to make market access predictable and, preferably, to make it more liberal. This is done through the reduction of tariffs and 'binding' them at a lower level. A 'binding' is a contractual obligation to not to raise the tariff above the levels specified in the "schedules of concessions".

Even on rough estimates, the new trade opportunities that are expected to be generated as a consequence of the conclusion of the Uruguay Round are fairly large

The removal of market access impediments in the form of non-tariff measures is more complex since some of them may escape precise legal definition. The usual way out therefore has been to create disciplines for such non-tariff barriers through multilateral agreements. The process of globalisation, rapid growth of trade in services and the inclusion of intellectual property rights in the policy making of the world trade system have drawn attention to market access impediments inside many countries; both developed and developing.

Of the WTO Agreements, the OATS has gone furthest in seeking to deal with trade-restrictive regulatory measures (see Box 1). Other instruments, such as the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties, have also extended the reach of trade rules into the domestic domain. The coverage of these rules is, however, patchy, and there are calls for the adoption of competition policy into the WTO system.

In competition frameworks, market access is described as the ability to compete effectively in a market. Its aim is the regulation or removal of anticompetitive private conduct and regulation. A merging of these two market access concepts could make a powerful contribution to the furthering of market contestability; domestic as well as international.

DSR-SENATOR LINES

(ROUND THE WORLD CONTAINER SERVICE)

YOUR PARTNER FOR GLOBAL CONTAINER TRANSPORT

Accepting **REEFER** Cargo

From

COCHIN & CHENNAI

To

JAPAN & FAR EAST, CHINA, SOUTH EAST ASIA, MIDDLE EAST ASIA, EUROPE, NORTH CONTINENT, UK/EIRE & USA PORTS

Service Highlights

Ample Stock of 20' & 40' Highcube New Boxes.

Fixed Day Weekly Schedule from Colombo. Thrice Weekly Feedering from Cochin to Colombo. Competitive Freight Rates & Transit time.

For Further Details Kindly Contact:

K.D. MADAN & CO.
Cochin Chamber Annexe
Bristow Road, P.B. No. 582
W/Island, Cochin - 682 003.

Tel : 666585, 666308, 666844, 666664
Tlx : 0885-6879 KDM IN
Fax : 668353
E-Mail : kdmadan@md2vsnl.net.in

What Will This Bring About?

Notwithstanding the major benefits of this incremental trade accruing to developed countries because of their economic strength and larger share of the world trade, developing countries are expected to derive substantial gain—much more than what could have been possible in the absence of the WTO. Table 1 provides data on estimated percentage increase in merchandise exports due to the implementation of the WTO Agreements.

It has been further driven home recently by Renato Ruggiero, the Director General of WTO, that the share of developing countries in world trade would increase from the present approximately 25 percent to 40 percent by 2010. This is based on the assumption that the WTO, with its improved rules and procedures, would provide a new impetus and impart a new direction to the growth of the world trade.

However, an interesting fact emerging out of Table 1 is that the estimated increase in merchandise exports in 2005 is highest in case of Version 3 of the model. Interestingly, Version 3 assumes increasing returns to scale and monopolistic competition in industrial sectors. This, inter alia, means increasing concentration of economic power in the hands of few players. There is no conclusive proof of effects of increasing market power on market access for a country or its effects on consumer welfare. The WTO Working Group on Trade and Competition Policy is looking at this issue.

Box 1: Market Access and Trade in Services

Article XVI of the GATS defines six type of measures which must not be maintained or adopted:

- Limitations on the number of service suppliers;
- Limitations on the total value of service transactions;
- Limitations on the total number of service operations;
- Limitations on the number of persons that may be employed;
- Entry restrictions or joint-venture requirements; and
- Limitations on the level of foreign equity.

Source: Chatterjee, Bipul, Trade in Services-Cut de Sac or the Road Ahead!, CUTS-CITEE Briefing Paper, No. 7. 1997

Is This Happening?

The current trading trends however cannot be cause for much enthusiasm. Instead of the targeted annual increase of 9 to 10 percent, the growth in world trade is decelerating. Even the fast moving Asian economies have been affected. Recovery is expected in many of the OECD countries including USA, Japan and members of the EU. as forecast by the World Bank but at a slow pace. It has its own adverse impact on the developing countries.

For example, India is already faced with a slowdown in its exports. The world trading scenario is increasingly becoming complex and problematic. Trade barriers, more importantly the non-tariff barriers, are on a significant rise.

Table 1: Estimated Increase in Merchandise Exports in 2005*

Description	Version of the Model			Actual Value of Exports @
	Version 1	Version 2	Version 3	
World	8.6	9.6	23.5	2,843.0
USA	7.5	8.2	21.7	448.2
Canada	5.3	6.1	16.6	134.1
Australia & New Zealand	8.4	9.0	24.0	52.3
Japan	7.5	8.0	18.3	339.9
Developing Economics #	13.7	15.3	36.7	906.4
China	6.1	8.4	26.5	85.0

Note: * Excluding intra-European Union trade and including trade in petroleum, and the unit is in percent, @ In 1992 (and in $bn), # Including transition economics, Version 1: assumes constant returns to scale and prefer competition, Version 2: assumes increasing returns to scale in industrial sectors and perfect competition, Version 3: assumes increasing returns to scale and monopolistic competition in industrial sectors

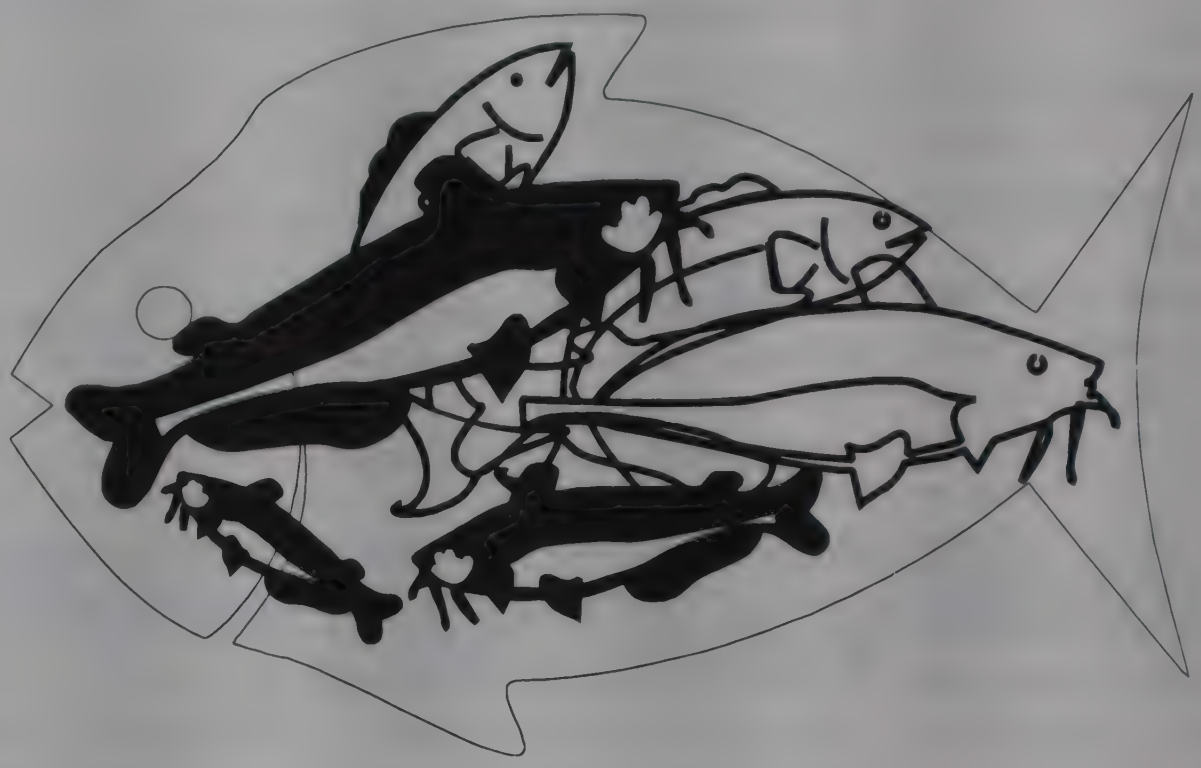
Source: Market Access for Goods and Services: Overview of the Results, GATT Secretariat, Geneva, November 1994

Trade Liberalisation and Market Access

The Uruguay Round envisaged tariff reduction by at least one-third, and most of them would have to be 'bound'. Developed countries are required to bring about a 38 percent reduction in their tariff rates and increase duty free entry of industrial products of the developing countries from 20 to 40 percent.

The importance of tariff reduction lies in the fact that tariff barriers are quantifiable and their impact on a country's market access can be assessed. Thus, these were the first target of multilateral negotiations and were substantially reduced all over the world.

with best compliments from



Exporters of all types of fish products approved for export to all countries including EU and USA. Second largest exporter of Cephalopods from India

AMULYA SEA FOODS

SIPCOT INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX,
TUTICORIN 628 008 - INDIA,
TEL: 91-461-340280/281/282
FAX: 91-461-340283

Table 2: Tariff Averages in the Developed Countries

Product	Pre-UR	Post-UR	Product	Pre-UR	Post-UR
Hides, skin & leather			Copper		
Raw	0.1	0.1	Unwrought	0.9	0.7
Semi-processed	4.6	4.1	Semi-processed	4.3	3.1
Finished	5.2	4.1			
Rubber			Tin		
Raw	0.1	0.0	Unwrought	0.1	0.0
Semi-processed	5.5	3.3	Semi-processed	3.9	1.8
Finished	5.1	3.6			
Wood			Tobacco		
Wood panels	9.4	6.5	Raw	14.7	11.5
Semi-processed	0.9	0.4	Manufactured	22.1	9.2
Wood articles	4.7	1.6			

Source:Guha-Khasnobis, Basudeb, Tariff Escalation-A Tax on Sustainability, CUTS-CITEE, Briefing Paper, No. 1, 1998

By the end of the Tokyo Round (1973-79), industrial tariffs had been substantially reduced in the developed world. Therefore, tariff reduction is not a major problem area in today's trading system (particularly after the Uruguay Round), yet its significance for increased market access cannot be denied.

In simple words, the significance lies at two interrelated issues-tariff escalation and tariff peaking-on market access of a country. Tariff escalation happens when increasing rates of tariff are applied to different stages of production. For example, a country may choose to impose no tariff on import of raw materials, but increasing tariffs on semiprocessed and final goods (see Table 2). According to a recent study by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), tariff escalation may present an important problem for diversifying exports of developing countries.

The study concludes that though food processing is a major export industry of developing countries, their exports are largely concentrated at the first stage of processing. More advanced food industry products make up only 5 percent of the agricultura exports of least developed countries and 16.6 percent of those of developing countries as a whole, against 32.5 percent for developed countries.

On the other hand, tariff peak is said to occur when tariff rate for a particular product within a product category is higher than the agreed average. The above mentioned study argued that about 10 percent of the tariff universe of the Quad countries (the US, the EU, Japan and Canada) will continue to exceed 12 percent ad valorem (i.e. at the value of goods) after full implementation of the Uruguay Round. To simplify the issue, it would be better to take the example of the Uruguay Round trade negotiation on agriculture.

The Agreement on Agriculture agreed on a reduction of tariffs by 36 percent (for developed countries) over a period of six years (year 2001 to 2006). However, the 36 percent reduction was only the average. Any country could allocate that average to individual tariff lines as it liked. The only constraint is that they should not reduce any single tariff by less than 15 percent. Therefore, any country can use this caveat by averaging such that they decide to reduce their highest tariffs (presumably for 'sensitive' products) by smaller rates than their lowest tariffs.

The result is that after the implementation period many tariff peaks will remain and tariff dispersion will be even more pronounced than it was at the beginning of the Uruguay Round (see Diagram 1).

Non-tariff Barrier—A Bitter Pill

By definition, a non-tariff barrier means any government measure other than

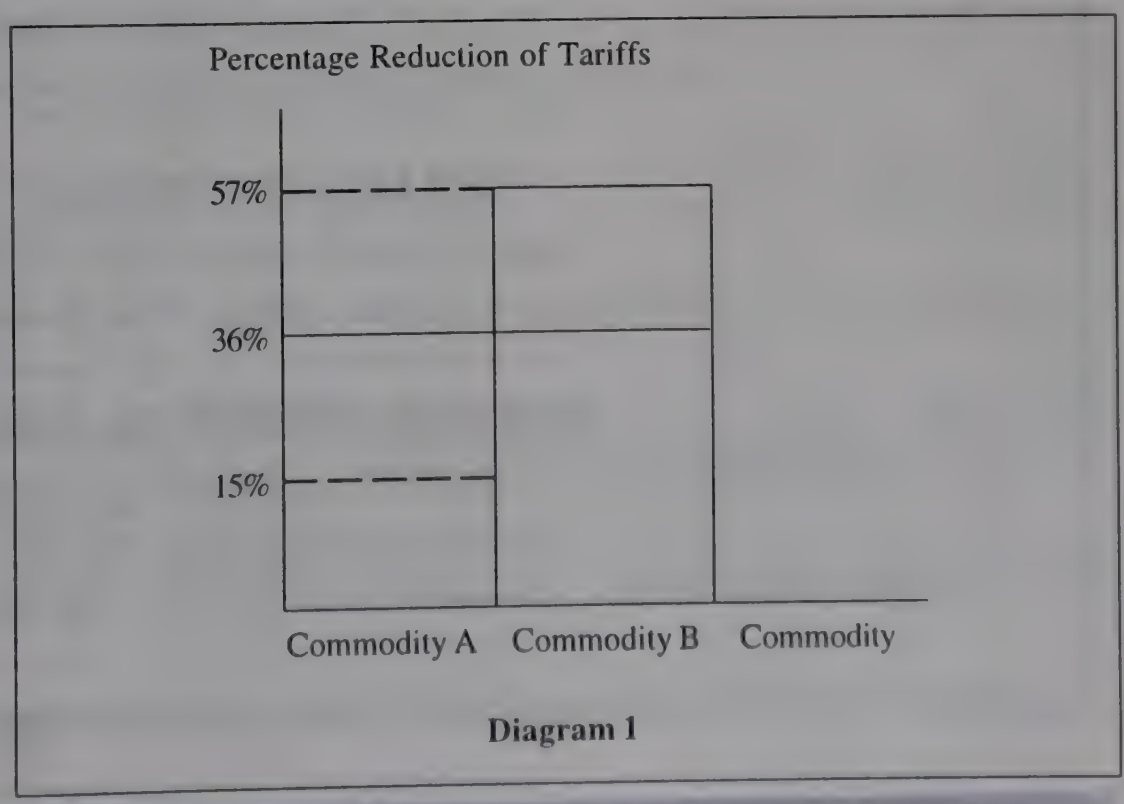


Diagram 1

With Best Compliments from

BARAKA OVERSEAS TRADERS

POST BOX NO. 1204, ULLAL - 574 159, MANGALORE, INDIA

PROCESSING AND EXPORTERS OF FROZEN MARINE PRODUCTS

GOVERNMENT RECOGNISED TRADING HOUSE

(Frozen Shrimps, Squids, Cuttle Fish, Mackerels, Seer Fish, Sardines, Pomfrets, Reefcod, Red Snapper, White Snapper, Ribbonfish, Salmon, Japanese Thread Fin etc., etc. in BLUEBAY Brand)

OFFICE :

Phone : 468801 - 5 lines, 464406, 464407 Fax : 91-824-467253

E-mail : baraka@satyam.net.in Website : www.barakaindia.com

Grams : OVERSEAS ULLAL

BARAKA COLD STORAGE

BEACH ROAD, ULLAL, MANGALORE

BARAKA OVERSEAS COCHIN

PALLURUTHY, COCHIN - 682 006, KERALA

PHONE : 232498/231883/233736 FAX : 91-484-233734

BARAKA OVERSEAS

AAMIR COMPLEX, EDACOCHIN-682 006

PHONE : 235622/235623/234936 FAX : 91-484-232279

BARAKA OVERSEAS, GOA

SUVIDHA COMPLEX. FLAT NO. BT-10, NEAR TILAK MAIDAN, KHAREWADE.
VASCO-DA-GAMA, GOA - 403 802

PHONE : 0832-514344. FACTORY : TEL : 0832-555510/555640 FAX : 91-832-555816

tariff that restricts trade flows. Non-tariff barriers are particularly pertinent with respect to trade in agricultural products (see Table 3). At the same time, they also exist in other product categories, e.g. textiles and clothing as well as applied against trade in services. In recent times, non-tariff barriers are, among others, emanating from social and environmental standards.

The GATT Agreement envisages Most Favoured Nation (MFN) treatment to be accorded by every Member to all other Members. Article II of the GATT Agreement prohibits levy of ordinary customs duties, any other duties or charges in excess of those set forth and provided for in the schedule of concessions relating to the importing country. The Agreement also requires such duties or charges to be levied on a non-discriminatory basis on imports originating from whatever source.

This is the case with India where the applied rates are mostly well below the 'binding' commitments. The only allowable exceptions to these are those of preferential treatment under a Regional Trading Arrangement or any similar arrangement specifically permitted under the GATT.

Table 3: Non-tariff Barriers to Agricultural Trade

Item	Country	Restrictive Measures
Shrimps	USA	Automotive import alert and ban on shrimps harvested without turtle excluder device
Fish products	EU	Regulation on process and production methods: breeding, water treatment system, packaging etc.
Fruits, tea & Vegetables	USA Japan	Stringent FDA regulations Japanese restrictions are more stringent than other developed nations
Meat, milk & milk products	EU	Ban on hormones in livestock milk production

Source: Chatterjee, Bipul, Trade in Agriculture-Quest For Equality, CUTS-CITEE Briefing Paper, No. 6, 1997

Another related concept is "water in the tariff". This expression was used at the Uruguay Round negotiations on tariffication. Negotiators accepted that the conversion of non-tariff measures into tariff equivalents (i.e. tariffication) can never be completely accurate because of legitimate differences about the methodologies to be adopted. In many cases countries offered tariff equivalents which were inflated. The difference between a defensible tariff conversion and the one actually offered was described as "water in the tariff" or "dirty tariffication".

Among others, examples of non-tariff barriers include (see also Box 2):

- Quantitative restrictions: The dearest example of non-tariff barriers. This limits (or puts quota on) the amounts of particular commodities that can be imported or exported during a given period. Article XI of the GATT prescribes the use of quantitative restrictions, subject to the specified exceptions listed in Article XX (general exceptions);
- Import licensing: It means the need to obtain a permit to import a product. The administrative procedures require the submission of an appli-

Box 2: Examples of Non-tariff Barriers

- Many exports of India are handicapped on account of quantitative restrictions. In case of certain woollen garments, India had to go to the WTO for seeking redressal against the USA which was duly granted in the absence of any solid reason.
- Countries like Switzerland have prohibited the participation of Indian made watches in their trade fairs on the ground that India has not yet fully freed its import regime for watches under the low tariff system.
- Indiscriminate use of anti-dumping measures have affected exports of many developing countries including India. According to WTO report, as on 30L" June, 1995, 805 anti-dumping actions were in operation. Of this, 305 were by the US, 178 by the EU, 91 by Canada, and 86 by Australia.
- A few countries are extending preferential treatment to some of their trading partners and are following discriminatory trade policies. For example, in case of horticulture products, while flowers from the EU are allowed duty-free in The Netherlands, the same flowers from a country like India attract an import duty of 18 to 20 percent.

Source: Srivastava. J.C., Market Access, Trade Liberalisation and Barriers, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, March 1997

cation or other documentation to the relevant administrative body as a condition for importing (the WTO Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures);

- Voluntary restraint agreement: Through VRA, a country agrees to limit its exports to another country to an agreed maximum within a certain period. VRAs are mostly used for steel, car, semiconductors etc. The WTO Agreement on safeguards makes VRAs illegal; and
- Variable levies: This is a complex system of import surcharge. It intends to ensure that the price of a product in the domestic market remains unchanged regardless of price fluctuations in exporting countries. Variable levies are a feature of the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union. The Uruguay Round Agreement stipulates that variable levies have to be converted to tariffs.

Apart from the examples mentioned above, non-tariff barriers are increasingly being applied by taking into account environmental and social (labour standards) issues. Regarding the issue of non-tariff barriers, the Uruguay Round GATT Agreement (GATT, 1994) concerns sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures, technical barriers to trade, anti-dumping, customs valuation, pre-shipment inspection, rules of origin, subsidies and countervailing measures and safeguards. There are separate agreements regarding these concerns, and are extensive version of those concluded in the Tokyo Round of negotiations. However, the Tokyo Round agreements were plurilateral in status, whereas the Uruguay Round agreements are multilateral-ensuring a global coverage of the rules.

Then the relevant question is how to overcome the problems related to non-tariff barriers. Does tarrification of non-tariff barriers the only answer? Apparently yes, but actually no. The reason is that it is almost impossible to quantify non-tariff barriers. It may take years for a developing country to figure out the right tariff equivalent of non-tariff barriers they face. On the other, given superior capacity and infrastructure, developed countries may arrive at an equivalent tariff rate (of a particular non-tariff barrier) which may be prohibitive in nature. Such prohibitive tariffs may effectively block market access of developing countries (peak tariff).

Conclusions

Despite significant reductions in tariff rates during the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations, the issue of market access for developing countries remains elusive. Two related issues—tariff escalation and tariff peaking—have remained contentious. The third one affecting the market access for developing countries is non-tariff barriers. Given the weak infrastructure base and capacity, developing countries are not in a position to approach these issues pro-actively. The result is that often developing countries are compelled to take reactive stance which alienates them further in the international trade scenario.

In short, the fruits of trade liberalisation have not percolated down effectively and to the weaker players, i.e. the developing as well as the least developed countries. The negotiations under the WTO, including deliberations at the first WTO Ministerial Conference (held at Singapore in December 1996), have not paid as much attention as required to the major areas affecting global trade viz. tariff escalation, tariff peaking and non-tariff barriers.

One of the main points on the agenda of the Singapore Ministerial Conference was to assess the progress, identify the areas where performance is slow, and activate the signatories to move faster in the implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements.

The idea was to provide a new momentum to the growth of the world trade. This crucial item on the agenda, however, got clouded by the debate on newer and contentious issues, like the inter-linkage between trade and labour standards, between investment policy and trade policy etc. This at a time when the number of non-tariff barriers are seen to be growing alarmingly, and wrecking havoc to the idea of trade liberalisation and unhindered market access.

Recommendations

- The WTO is to concentrate more on monitoring the implementation rather than going in for more and more 'new-new' areas. In particular, the WTO is to concentrate more on the issues of tariff escalation and tariff peaking.
- The WTO is not to be burdened with non-trade related matters. Further, the WTO is to make sure that non-trade objectives are not used for pursuing protectionist policies or creating (non-tariff) trade barriers.
- Governments are to provide exporters with timely and useful information regarding phasing out of quotas, initiation of antidumping, countervalling duty or such other action.
- Improvements in product quality and equivalent standard setting between importing and exporting nations are sometimes least costly ways of increasing market access.

With best compliments from

VISHAL EXPORTS *Overseas* LIMITED

(A Government of India recognised Star Trading House)

Registered Office:
"Vishal House", Opp. Sales India
B/H Oriental Bank of Commerce, Ashram Road
Ahmedabad – 380 009.

Tel : 0091-079-7543251, 7543321, 7543019, 7543534
Fax : 0091-079-7541894
E-mail : vishal@ad1.vsnl.net.in

Registered No. KL/CR/EKM/280/2001 VOL. XXXII No. 5 MAY, 2001 Regd. No. 17099/69

Can you find US$ 1.2 billion hidden in this picture?

We did.

The Indian waters are home to an amazing treasure-trove of marine wealth.

As many as 2,500 different species are sought after by result-driven buyers. Worldwide.

Contributing to a staggering US$ 1.2 billion. And clocking a whopping 300% growth in the last decade.

Of course, with the comprehensive venture support extended by MPEDA. From identifying export opportunities to understanding consumer trends. And from updating the industry on global quality requirements to hosting international buyer-seller meets.

Talk to us. It could be the start of a global partnership.

TBWA ANTHEM

The Marine Products Export Development Authority, India

MPEDA House, Panampilly Avenue, Panampilly Nagar, Cochin - 682 036, Kerala, India.

Tel : ++91-484-311979, 312812 Fax : ++91-484-312812, 313361, 314467 e-mail : mpeda@vsnl.com

www.mpeda.com